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BY THE  
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*Shakspeare.*

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## P R E F A C E .

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To imprint upon the memories of our youth the leading events of English history is an important part of education. Many instructors endeavour to accomplish this object by requiring their pupils to learn by rote the answers provided for them in some catechism of history. When, as in this case, the memory alone is exercised, very little real knowledge is acquired. It is a better method to encourage the student to prepare answers to the questions, which in most school histories are appended to the several sections of the work. In attempting this plan a practical difficulty speedily presents itself. Most of the authors of our abridged histories deal so much in general statement, and write in so diffuse a style, as to render it nearly impossible for the youthful pupil to select from the body of the history definite answers to the questions proposed. In other cases the interrogatories put are of so comprehensive a kind as to require for their solution whole paragraphs of the book. To obviate the difficulty arising from these circumstances is the object of this little Manual.

Most of the school histories are deeply tinged with party prejudices. The compiler of this has endeavoured to present the truth fairly to his reader.

Of the two parts, of which the work consists, the series of **QUESTIONS** is by far the most important. This is, indeed, the fundamental portion

of it. The **EPITOME**, which precedes each dynasty, has been prepared solely with the view of enabling the pupil readily to procure succinct answers to the questions which follow. Perhaps in the earlier portions of it brevity has been too much consulted.

When a youth has fairly mastered this little **HAND BOOK** he will have laid a foundation on which, by subsequent study, he may rear a goodly superstructure of historical lore. The results of reading, when an orderly groundwork has not been made, are for the most part evanescent.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 7th, 1848.

# PART I.

## TABULAR VIEW OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Since the Conquest, EXHIBITING THE SUCCESSION OF THE MONARCHS, THE DATE OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF EACH REIGN, AND THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN EACH.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>	<i>Remarkable Events.</i>
<b>NORMANS.</b>		
William I... ..	1066	Norman Invasion.
William Rufus	1087	Slain in the New Forest.
Henry I.....	1100	Charter of Liberties.
Stephen .....	1135	Civil Wars between Stephen and Matilda.
<b>PLANTAGENETS.</b>		
Henry II. ....	1154	Thomas à Becket ; Conquest of Ireland.
Richard I... ..	1189	Crusades.
John .....	1199	Great Charter.
Henry III.....	1216	Further revolt of the Barons ; Commoners admitted into Parliament.
Edward I.....	1272	Conquest of Wales and Scotland.
Edward II.....	1307	Bannockburn ; murdered in Berkley Castle.
Edward III. ...	1327	Cressy ; Poictiers.
Richard II.....	1377	Wycliffe ; King deposed and murdered.
<b>HOUSE OF LANCASTER.</b>		
Henry IV.....	1399	" Heretics " burnt
Henry V.....	1413	Agincourt.
Henry VI.....	1422	Joan of Arc ; France lost ; the Wars of the Roses commenced ; deposed and murdered.
<b>HOUSE OF YORK.</b>		
Edward IV. ...	1461	Civil War ; William Caxton the first English Printer.
Edward V.... ..	1483	Murdered in the Tower.
Richard III. ...	1483	The Civil Wars terminated in the Battle of Bosworth, where he was slain.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>	<i>Remarkable Events.</i>
<b>TUDORS.</b>		
Henry VII.....	1485	The Feudal Aristocracy crushed.
Henry VIII. ..	1509	The Scriptures first printed in English ; rupture with Rome ; Flodden Field.
Edward VI. ...	1547	The Reformation established.
Mary .....	1553	Fires of Smithfield ; Calais lost.
Elizabeth .....	1558	Spanish Armada.
<b>STUARTS.</b>		
James I. ....	1603	Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland.
Charles I. ....	1625	Civil War ; the King beheaded.
Commonwealth	1649	Government of Cromwell.
Charles II.....	1660	Plague ; Fire of London.
James II.....	1685	Attempt to establish Popery ; abdicates the Throne.
William & Mary	1688	"The glorious Revolution ;" Battle of the Boyne.
Anne .....	1702	Battle of Blenheim ; Gibraltar taken ; Union of England and Scotland.
<b>HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.</b>		
George I.....	1714	Rebellion in 1715 in Scotland.
George II. ....	1727	Rebellion of 1745 ; Culloden.
George III.....	1760	Revolt of the American Colonies ; Union with Ireland ; Struggle with Napoleon ; Waterloo.
George IV.....	1820	Great Commercial Activity.
William IV. ...	1830	Reform Bill ; Slavery abolished.
Victoria .....	1837	Treaty of Commerce with China ; Conquests in India.

# QUESTIONS ON THE TABLE.

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1. Name the Kings of England in order.
2. Who succeeded Richard I ?
3. Who succeeded Edward III ?
4. Who succeeded Edward V ?
5. Who followed Edward VI ?
6. On the abdication of James II. who obtained the Crown ?
7. Name the Kings of Norman extraction.
8. Who was the first of the House of Plantagenet ?
9. Who was the last of the Plantagenets ?
10. Name the Kings that were of the House of Lancaster.
11. Name those of the House of York.
12. Who was the first of the Tudors ?
13. Name all the Monarchs of the Tudor line.
14. Who was the first of the Stuarts ?
15. Who was the last of the Stuarts ?
16. What House succeeded the Stuart Family ?
17. When did William the Conqueror begin to reign ?
18. When did William Rufus ascend the throne ?
19. When did Henry I. ascend the throne !—and so of the others.
20. Who disputed the throne with Stephen ?
21. What King was reigning at the commencement of the twelfth century ?
22. What King was reigning at the commencement of the thirteenth century ?
23. What King was reigning in the year 1300 ?
24. Who was reigning in 1400 ?
25. Who was King at the commencement of the sixteenth century ?
26. Name the Monarchs that occupied the British throne during the seventeenth century.
27. Who was reigning at the commencement of the eighteenth century ?
28. At the commencement of the nineteenth ?

29. How long did Richard I. reign ?
30. How long did Henry IV. reign ?
31. How long did Henry VI. reign ?
32. How long did George III. reign ?
33. During how many years did the Four Georges occupy the Throne of England ?
34. Which of the Kings of England died a violent death ?
35. Which of them died in battle ?
36. In whose reign was Ireland conquered ?
37. What English King was defeated at Bannockburn ?
38. Who first inherited the Crowns of England and Scotland ?
39. In whose reign was Scotland united with England ?
40. In whose reign was Ireland united with Great Britain ?
41. With which of the English Monarchs did Thomas à Becket contend ?
42. From whom was the great Charter extorted ?
43. In whose reign were Commoners first admitted into Parliament ?
44. In whose reign was the power of the old Nobility effectually broken ?
45. Which of the English Monarchs went on Crusade ?
46. In whose reign was Calais lost ?
47. In whose reign were Cressy and Poitiers won ?
48. Who fought at Agincourt ?
49. During what reigns did the Wars of the Roses last ?
50. In whose reign did the Spanish Armada make an attempt upon England ?
51. In whose reign was the Battle of Blenheim fought ?
52. Who was on the throne when the rebellion of 1715 arose ?
53. What King did the Rebels of 1745 seek to dethrone ?
54. In whose reign did Wycliffe flourish ?
55. What King first sanctioned the Law for burning Heretics ?
56. In whose reign was Printing first practised in England ?
57. In whose reign were the Scriptures first printed in English ?
58. What King severed the Church of England from Rome ?
59. Under what Monarch was the Reformation established ?
60. On what account is Mary usually surnamed the bloody ?
61. What two great Calamities befel England in the reign of Charles II ?

62. In what year did the glorious Revolution take place ?
63. In whose reign did Joan of Arc flourish ?
64. In what Battle were the Wars of the Roses finished ?
65. Who was the last Monarch that attempted to establish Popery in England ?
66. Of the English Kings, whose reign was the longest ?
67. Whose Reign was next longest ?
68. How many Reigns have there been since the Conquest ?
69. Exclusive of the present, what has been the average length of each Reign ?
70. In whose reign was Negro Slavery in the British Colonies abolished ?



## PART II.

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# EPITOME OF ENGLISH HISTORY, WITH QUESTIONS UPON EACH PERIOD.

### I. ROMAN PERIOD.

**B.C.**

55. August 26th, Julius Cæsar landed in Britain. The next year he made a second descent upon the island, and penetrated as far as Verulam, the Capital of Cassivellannus, which is near the present St. Albans. He took his departure in the autumn, and after this the Britons remained unmolested for nearly a century.

**A.D.**

43. The Emperor Claudius sent Aulus Plautius with an army to invade Britain; Vespasian was second in command to Plautius, and Titus, the son of Vespasian, fought under his father's command. Thus, these celebrated men were unconsciously trained for the wars in Judea.
44. Claudius visited Britain in person, and was present at the taking of Camalodunum (Colchester); he speedily returned to Rome to enjoy an easily earned triumph, and assumed the title of Britannicus, leaving Plautius to prosecute the war.
50. Ostorius Scapula succeeded Plautius as Proprætor of Britain; he carried on the war for nine years. Having subdued the Iceni, he turned his arms against the Silures in the West, whom he also defeated; he sent Coradoc (Caractacus) Chief of the Silures, captive to Rome.
58. Suetonius Paulinus took the command in Britain.
59. Paulinus destroyed the sacred seat of the Druids in the island of Anglesea, and committed the priests and priestesses to the flames prepared for the Romans.
61. Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, and her daughters, having been grossly wronged by the Romans, induced the Britons to revolt; they assembled in great numbers, destroyed Camalodunum, London, and St. Albans, and put to death 70,000 men, women, and children. Paulinus

A.D.

- returning from the conquest of Anglesea, gave battle to the Britons under Boadicea, and obtaining the victory, killed 80,000 Britons, regardless either of age or sex.
65. Nero burnt Rome, and began the first persecution.
78. Julius Agricola appointed Governor in Britain.
83. He completed the Conquest of South Britain ; he afterwards marched into Scotland, and defeated the Britons under Galgacus at the Grampian Hills. He built a chain of forts, from the Clyde to the Forth. He circumnavigated Britain, and first discovered it to be an island.
120. The Emperor Hadrian landed in Britain ; he relinquished the advanced line of forts built by Agricola, and built a rampart from the Tyne to the Solway.
207. Severus landed in Britain ; he erected a wall of stone on the site of Hadrian's rampart ; he died at York in 211.
270. Constantine, afterwards the Great, born at York.
283. The tenth persecution under Dioclesian, when the Christians in Britain endured a sharp persecution. St. Alban, said to have been the first British Martyr, beheaded.
428. The Romans abandoned Britain. This was 473 years after Cæsar's first attempt upon it.

### QUESTIONS.

1. When did Julius Cæsar first land in Britain ?
2. How far did he penetrate into the island on his second descent ?
3. After the departure of Cæsar how long had Britain rest from Roman aggression ?
4. What Roman Emperor took the title of Britannicus ?
5. What Roman Generals fought in Britain that were afterwards engaged in the siege of Jerusalem ?
6. What Chief of the Silures bravely opposed Ostorius Scapula, the Roman Proprætor ?
7. How many of the party of the Romans were destroyed in the revolt that was headed by Boadicea ?
8. What event, interesting to the Christian, occurred shortly after the suppression of the revolt of the Britons under Boadicea ?
9. What Roman Governor completed the conquest of South Britain ?

10. How far north did Agricola carry his arms ?
11. What rampart did Hadrian build ?
12. What work did Severus execute ?
13. What renowned Roman Emperor was born at York ?
14. At what period did the tenth persecution, under Dioclesian, take place ?
15. When did the Romans abandon Britain ?
16. What period elapsed between Cæsar's first attempt upon this island and its abandonment by the Romans ?

## II. SAXON PERIOD.

**A.D.**

447. Gwyrtheyrn or Vortigern, who was elected sole Monarch of South Britain, invited the Saxons to assist him against the Caledonians.

The Saxons were a Gothic or Scythian tribe. Ptolemy is the first writer who mentions them ; they then (A.D. 140) inhabited the main land on the north side of the Elbe, and some neighbouring islands. They were probably a branch of the Sakai-suna, (sons of Sakai,) who at an early period came into Europe from Asia.

449. The first body of Saxons arrived at Abbsfleet, in the Isle of Thanet, in three galleys, commanded by Hengist and Horsa. The Saxons, after driving back the Picts, quarrelled with the Britons, and refused to return to the Continent. Being reinforced by fresh bodies of their countrymen, war ensued between the Britons and their defenders.
455. Hengist, after a battle with Vortimer, the son of Vortigern, in which Horsa was slain, declared himself King of Kent.
477. Ella, the Saxon, with a strong force, landed in Sussex, and founded the kingdom of the South Saxons.
495. A powerful body of Saxons, under Cerdic, arrived. They landed in Hampshire, and established the Kingdom of Wessex.
542. King Arthur, the flower of romance, slain near Camel-ford, in a battle with his nephew, who had acted treacherously towards him. He had long powerfully resisted the progress of the Saxons, and with him the

A. D.

hopes of the Britons departed. He was buried at Glastonbury.

547. Ida, the Angle, landed at Flamborough Head, and founded the kingdom of Bernicia.

560. About this period the Britons were subdued or driven into Wales, Cornwall, and Armorica. Eight Saxon kingdoms were established, namely, Kent, Essex, Wessex, East Anglia, Deira, Bernicia, and Mercia. After a short period Deira and Bernicia were united, and formed the kingdom of Northumbria. The seven kingdoms are generally classed together as an heptarchy.

597. Augustine and his companions arrived in England. They had been commissioned by Pope Gregory to introduce Christianity into England. They were hospitably received in Canterbury by Ethelbert, King of Kent, and his christian Queen Bertha.

625. Christianity introduced into Northumbria by Paulinus, the chaplain of Ethelburgha, the wife of Edwin, King of Northumbria.

733. The venerable Bede, the most learned man of his day, died at Jarrow, aged 63.

777. Offa, King of Mercia, formed a rampart extending from the estuary of the Dee to the mouth of the Wye. It was called Offa's Dyke, and was long the boundary between England and Wales. Charlemagne was contemporary with Offa, and corresponded with him.

800. About this period the Danes and Northmen began to infest England.

Egbert became King of Wessex, eventually he made all Anglo-Saxon kingdoms subordinate to his own. Hence he is sometimes, though not with much propriety, styled the first King of England.

849. Alfred (afterwards the Great) born at Wantage, Berks.

850. About this period the invasions of the Northmen became very serious.

868. The Danes, who had previously established themselves in Northumbria, went southward and ravaged the abbeys of Croyland, Peterborough, and Ely.

870. Edmund, King of the East Angles, was murdered by the Danes.

A.D.

870. Alfred the Great began to reign.

871. Alfred fled before the Danes, the "locusts of the Baltic," and remained in concealment in the Isle of Athelney. In the Battle of Ethandune he overcame his foes, and eventually, compelled them to retire to Northumbria, where he allowed them to settle.

900 or 901. Oct. 26.—Alfred the Great and Good was taken from his country and mankind. Alfred was the son of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex ; his mother, Osberga, was a lady of piety and understanding, but she died when he was a child. In the fifth year of his age, and again two years afterwards, his father took him with him to Rome. When twelve years old he was unable to read, but was incited by his stepmother Judith to learn. He ascended the throne of his ancestors at the age of twenty-one years in troublous times. The epithet "Truth-teller" was given him by an old chronicler.

901. Edward, the eldest son of Alfred, succeeded him.

925. On the death of Edward, his son Athelstan was called to the throne by the wittenagemote. In the great battle of Brunanburgh he completely subjugated the Danes, and obtained the mastery of both Wales and Scotland. He enacted that every merchant, who with a ship and cargo of his own, traded beyond sea for three voyages, should be advanced to the rank of a thane. In his reign England began to assume a majestic port among the nations of the west.

941. Edmund the Elder succeeded his brother Athelstan.

946. Edred, the third son of Edward the son of Alfred, ascended the throne.

955. Edwin, the son of Edmund the Elder. He opposed the will of the Monk Dunstan, who succeeded in rendering his reign calamitous and his life short. The three main objects of Dunstan's ecclesiastical policy were, to enforce clerical celibacy, to reduce all the monasteries to the rule of St. Benedict, and to expel the married clergy from prebends in cathedrals that they might be succeeded by benedictines.

950. Edgar, profiting by his brother's experience, succumbed to the monks. King Edgar's dwarf is supposed to have been the original Tom Thumb.

A.D.

975. Edward II. or the Martyr, the eldest son of Edgar. In this reign the controversy between the regular clergy (Benedictines) and the Secular Clergy, ran high ; the laity took part with the Seculars. Edward was murdered.
978. Ethelred the Unready, the half brother of Edward II., succeeded on his brother's assassination. The Danes again became formidable. In 1002 a general massacre of all the Danes in England took place, which provoked renewed hostility. Dunstan died in this reign.
1016. Edmund Ironside, the son of Ethelred, bravely, though unsuccessfully, resisted the Danes headed by Canute.

## DANISH RACE.

1017. Canute's power being irresistible, he was elected King of England.
1035. Harold I. surnamed Harefoot, the second son of Canute.
1040. Hardicanute, the third son of Canute, was king both of England and Denmark.

## SAXON LINE RESTORED.

1042. The nation inclined again to its ancient line, and Edward, the surviving son of Ethelred, was chosen King. He was surnamed the Confessor. He was a weak but pious man. His government was mild, equitable, and highly popular. Macbeth, the usurper of Scotland, was partly contemporary with him.
1066. Harold II. son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, and brother to the late king's wife, assumed the sceptre. Sept. 28 William, Duke of Normandy, landed at Pevensey : on Oct. 14th the fatal battle of Hastings was fought.

## QUESTIONS.

17. Who is the first writer who mentions the Saxons ?
18. What locality did the Saxons occupy at the time they are first mentioned in history ?
19. For what purpose were they invited to visit Britain ?
20. When did the first body of Saxons arrive in Britain ?
21. Who commanded the Saxons on their first arrival in England ?

22. When did Hengist declare himself King of Kent ?
23. What Saxon leader landed in Sussex with a strong force ?
24. Who founded the Saxon Kingdom of Wessex ?
25. What tribe occupied Yorkshire ?
26. What British King powerfully resisted the progress of the Saxons ?
27. About what period may the Britons be said to have been completely overpowered by the Saxons ?
28. Name the eight Saxon Kingdoms.
29. Who was sent by Pope Gregory to introduce Christianity among the Saxons ?
30. When did Augustine arrive in England ?
31. Who was king of Kent when Augustine and his followers landed in England ?
32. Under what king of Northumbria was Christianity introduced into that part of the island ?
33. Who was the most learned of the Saxons ?
34. When did the venerable Bede die ?
35. What was Offa's Dyke ?
36. When was Offa's Dyke made ?
37. What great Continental Sovereign was contemporary with Offa ?
38. When did the Northern Sea Kings begin to infest England ?
39. Who is generally called (though with some impropriety) the first King of all England ?
40. When was Alfred the Great born ?
41. When did Alfred begin his reign ?
42. What extensive ravages had the Danes committed in England shortly before Alfred was called to the throne ?
43. To what extremity of distress was Alfred reduced by the Danes ?
44. To what part of the island did he eventually compel the Danes to retire ?
45. When did Alfred die ?
46. Which of the successors of Alfred succeeded in reducing the whole island to his subjection ?
47. In whose reign did England become of importance among the nations of the west ?
48. What wise law for the promotion of commerce did Athelstan ordain ?

49. What celebrated ecclesiastic powerfully espoused the cause of the Benedictine order ?
50. What deed of blood was committed in England at the beginning of the eleventh century ?
51. What kings of Danish race have occupied the throne of England ?
52. In whose person was the Saxon line restored ?
53. What celebrated usurper was contemporary with Edward the Confessor ?
54. Who was the last of the Saxon kings ?
55. Where did William of Normandy land ?

### NORMAN LINE.

**A.D.**

1066. William the Conqueror ascended the English throne. Edgar Atheling, the lawful heir to the crown (being the son of Edward, the son of Edmund Ironside), was a weak youth, and quite unfit to lead his people against the Normans, he took refuge at the Court of Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland. Malcolm was the son of Duncan, who was murdered by Macbeth, he afterwards married Margaret the sister of Edgar Atheling. Amidst other acts of great severity William laid waste the country between the Tyne and Humber, and depopulated the New Forest. He deprived all the Saxon nobility and high clergy of their lands and dignities.
1087. William Rufus, the second son of the Conqueror. The first crusade engaged the attention of Europe. Malcolm, King of Scotland, and his son, were slain at the siege of Alnwick, and three days after Queen Margaret died of grief. From her, our present royal family derive their Saxon blood. William built Westminster Hall. In the last year of this reign the lands of Godwin, Earl of Kent, were inundated ; they now form the Goodwin Sands. William was accidentally shot in the New Forest.
1110. Henry I. the youngest son of the Conqueror ; he was surnamed Beauclerc, or the Scholar. He married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, who was exceedingly beloved by the people, both on account of her excellent qualities and her Saxon descent. The



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power of the clergy was now at its height ; after a long resistance Henry was obliged to yield to Archbishop Anselm and Pascal II. the right of investiture.\* Henry's only son was drowned in crossing the English channel. He directed that his daughter Matilda should succeed him. She was twice married ; first, to Henry V. Emperor of Germany ; and afterwards to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. Henry was buried in Reading Abbey, which he had founded.

1135. Stephen, son of the Earl of Blois, had for his mother Adela, a daughter of William the Conqueror. He seized the crown in the absence of Matilda, the rightful heir. Civil war ensued between the partizans of Stephen and Matilda, and much misery was the consequence. At length it was agreed that Stephen should enjoy the crown for life, and that Henry, the son of Matilda, should succeed him. Many abbeys and 1500 castles were built in this reign. The second crusade was undertaken in this reign.

### QUESTIONS.

56. When did William the Conqueror begin to reign ?
57. Who was the lawful heir to the English Crown on the death of Harold ?
58. Where did Edgar Atheling take refuge ?
59. Whose son was Malcolm Canmore ?
60. Whom did Malcolm Canmore marry ?
61. Mention some acts of great severity perpetrated by William the Conqueror ?
62. Who was William Rufus ?
63. When did he begin to reign ?
64. What event befel Malcolm, King of Scotland, in the reign of Rufus ?
65. Who was Henry I. ?
66. When did he ascend the throne ?
67. Whom did Henry I. marry ?

\* Investiture was conferring upon an abbot or bishop elect the emblems of his jurisdiction the ring and crosier. By withholding the investiture the Pope could nullify the appointment of the King.

68. What important right was Henry I. obliged to yield to the Pope ?
69. What became of the only son of Henry I. ?
70. To whom was Matilda, the daughter of Henry I. married ?
71. Who was her second husband ?
72. What relation was Stephen to William the Conqueror ?
73. When did Stephen ascend the Throne ?
74. In what state was the Kingdom during the reign of Stephen ?
75. What arrangement was ultimately made between the partizans of Stephen and Matilda ?

### LINE OF PLANTAGENET.

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1154. Henry II. His family was distinguished by the name of Plantagenet in consequence of their assuming a plant of broom, called "genest," as the badge of their followers. In endeavouring to curb the power of the clergy, he met with the powerful opposition of his former favourite, Thomas a Becket. This prelate was murdered in his cathedral church of Canterbury, December 29th, 1172. Henry annexed Ireland to the English crown. He was the first in England to persecute for religion. He administered justice with rigour, and is said to have restored trial by jury. The popular legend of Fair Rosamond belongs to this reign. In 1187 Jerusalem was taken by Saladin ninety-six years after its reduction by the first crusaders. Henry II. was the first King of England who bore on his shield three lions passant.
1189. Richard I. surnamed the lion hearted, was the third and eldest surviving son of Henry II. He is chiefly distinguished for his feats of arms in the third crusade. The Jews, who had been introduced into England at the conquest, were massacred in great numbers at his coronation. He was long detained a prisoner in the castle of Tiernstein, in Germany. The exploits of Robin Hood chiefly belong to this reign.

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1199. John was the sixth and youngest son of Henry II. According to the usages of hereditary succession the crown belonged to Arthur, the son of Geoffrey, the fourth son of Henry II. John is said to have murdered his nephew. In consequence of the king's refusal to sanction the election of Stephen Langton to the See of Canterbury, the kingdom was laid under an interdict, which continued in force six years. Owing to the king's weak and arbitrary conduct, the barons entered into a confederacy against him. On June 15th, 1215, King John signed the Great Charter, the bulwark of English liberty. In his wars with the King of France, John lost all his continental dominions. Hence he was surnamed Lackland.
1216. Henry III. the son of John, succeeded his father in his tenth year. His reign was the longest but one in the English annals, it was of a stormy character, but the country made progress. On attaining his majority he dismissed his able and trusty chancellor, Hubert de Burgh, and received into his favour Peter de Roches, a Poictevin Prelate; all the offices of state were given to foreigners. He ratified the great charter twenty times during his reign, but had little regard to its provisions. The barons, headed by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, rebelled. The king was defeated in a battle at Lewes, where his son, Prince Edward, was taken prisoner. In 1264, the first parliament, in which representatives of the people appear, was held at Winchester. Two knights from each shire, and two burgesses from each borough, were summoned to attend it. Disunion afterwards sprung up among the barons, and De Montfort, to whom England owes much, was slain in a battle at Evesham, where he was opposed by Prince Edward, aided by many of the Earls, his former associates. Another crusade was proclaimed in this reign, which was joined by Prince Edward. In these wars he was dangerously wounded by a Saracen, in a treacherous attempt upon his life, but recovered through the assiduous attentions of his wife Eleanor. Westminster Abbey and London Bridge were built in this reign.

A.D.

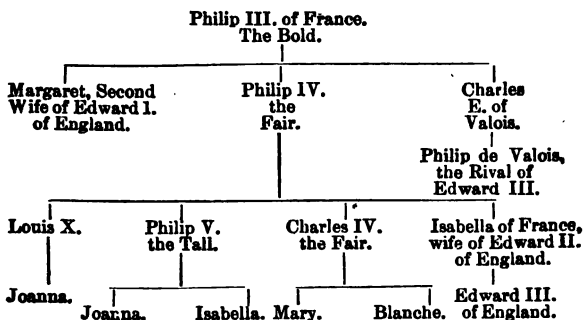
**1272.** Edward I. son of Henry III. In the beginning of his reign he completely subjugated Wales, which had not before been entirely reduced. Llewellyn, then Prince of Wales, was slain in battle, and his brother executed as a traitor. The Welch, being unwilling to submit to a foreign prince, Edward promised that they should be ruled by a Welchman. In the terms of this agreement the king presented to them his infant son, who was born in Caernarvon Castle, as Prince of Wales, and required their submission. The eldest son of the English Crown has ever since borne that title. In 1291 the Throne of Scotland was vacant; two competitors, Bruce and Baliol, aspired to it. Edward, as superior lord of that kingdom, claimed the power of settling the dispute, and gave the crown to Baliol, who swore fealty to him. Baliol soon afterwards revolted, and Scotland, aided by France, declared war against England. Edward invaded Scotland, and was victorious in a battle at Dunbar. He carried to London the stone on which the Scottish Kings were crowned. Being unsupported by his people, he was unable to prosecute the war against France. The Scotch were not long quiet, but, headed by Wallace, resisted his authority. Edward again conquered them at the battle of Falkirk. Beck, "the bold bishop" of Durham, fought in this bloody contest. Wallace found a temporary refuge in the fastnesses of his native country, but was eventually betrayed into the hands of his enemy, and executed in London as a traitor. Robert Bruce, the son of the former competitor for the crown, next led the Scots, and was declared king, after having slain Comyn, the nephew of Baliol, whose claim to the crown was better than his own. The army of Edward again prevailed, and he was about to take the field in person when he died at Burgh-upon-Sands, on the margin of the Solway Firth. At the period of his first invasion into Scotland, he lost his beloved wife Eleanor, to whose memory he erected ten beautiful crosses. In order to maintain the profuse expenditure of his wars he was obliged frequently to resort to parliaments. Amongst other concessions the im-

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portant law was made, that no tax should be raised without consent of parliament. Edward repeatedly followed the example of his predecessors in plundering and persecuting the Jews, and at length, in 1290, passed an ordinance banishing them the kingdom altogether. Edward I. was the first sovereign of England that quartered the arms of England and France, and the first English sovereign that was called Lord of Ireland on his coin.

1307. Edward II. the son of Edward I. was a weak Prince, and was chiefly ruled by favourites. He was shamefully defeated at the battle of Bannockburn. A rebellion, caused by the insolence of his favourite, Piers Gaveston, a Gascon Knight, was headed by the Earl of Lancaster and his own wife, Isabella, a French Princess. Much blood was spilt ; the king was deposed, and afterwards cruelly murdered in Berkeley Castle. The misery of the community in this disastrous reign was increased by a famine, which continued for three years ; many of the poor died in the streets. One of the principal events of this reign was the dissolution of the Knights Templars. This powerful body united the habits of the soldier and the monk ; its removal was an important benefit to Europe.
1327. Edward III. on the deposition of his father Edward was under the age of fourteen. Soon after taking the government into his own hands, he directed his arms against Scotland. In 1333 he was victorious at the battle of Halidon. He next claimed the crown of France, in right of his mother Isabella, sister to the late King Charles the Fair, who died without male issue. He maintained that though she was excluded by the Salic law from the inheritance, he was not. The Princes of France, however, declared against him, and gave the crown to Philip Earl of Valois, a cousin of the late king by the male line.

The following table will explain the nature of their rival claims :—



Edward, notwithstanding, took the title of King of France, and proceeded to enforce his claims by arms. August 26th, 1346, he gained the victory of Cressy. In that field the King of Bohemia was slain, and the Prince of Wales, who fought there, adopted the crest of the slaughtered monarch, three ostrich feathers, with the motto *Ich Dien*, I serve. In Edward's absence the King of Scotland entered England with a large army. Queen Philippa advanced to meet him; they joined battle at Neville's Cross, near Durham, when the Scots were totally routed, and the king made prisoner. After the victory of Cressy, Edward besieged Calais, which yielded to him after a protracted resistance. The victory of Poitiers belongs to this reign. It was gained by the Prince of Wales, also called, from the colour of his armour, the Black Prince. With an army of 8,000 he defeated the French, who had 40,000, and took their king prisoner. No direct benefit followed these victories. France was reduced to a miserable state, and England was impoverished. Even in the lifetime of this king, all his French acquisitions were wrested from him, excepting Calais. One indirect advantage resulted. The Papal court resided at Avignon, in France, from 1305 to 1376, and thus was under French influence, hence the spirit of hostility engendered against France by Edward's war, tended to diminish papal influence in this country.

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Edward the Black Prince, died in 1336, and was buried with great pomp in Canterbury Cathedral, where his tomb and part of his armour are still preserved. This reign forms an important era in the English annals. Justice was carefully administered. Parliament was frequently assembled, and the privileges of the middle classes were increased. The woollen manufacture was introduced into England. Windsor Castle was built under the direction of William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester; and the most noble order of the Knights of the Garter instituted. The dreadful plague, called the black death, from the livid spots which covered the bodies of the infected, and the fatal character of the disease, raged in Europe from 1346 to 1350. It was preceded by dreadful earthquakes and extraordinary meteors. The Jews were massacred in thousands as the cause of the calamity. England lost by this dreadful scourge at least one third of its inhabitants. In the midst of his wrath God remembered mercy. The mind of John Wycliffe was roused to activity, and his energies were not allowed to sleep, until the seeds of the Reformation were extensively sown. Three Kings of France were contemporary with Edward, Philip VI. who fought at Cressy, and died in 1350; John I. who was defeated at Poitiers, and died a prisoner in London; and Charles V. who survived him. In this reign the peasantry of France, named in derision the "Jacquerrie," madened by feudal oppression, rebelled against their superiors. They committed many excesses, and were in turn remorselessly slaughtered in great numbers.

1377. Richard II. was the son of the Black Prince, and grandson of the preceding monarch. It was his misfortune to be exposed to all the seductions of kingly office at the tender age of eleven years. The peasantry, large numbers of whom were still kept in a state of slavery, rose in rebellion. The immediate cause of the insurrection was the harsh manner in which a poll tax was collected, which had been rendered necessary by foreign wars and the extravagance of the king. Wat Tyler headed a body of about 100,000 malcontents, who marched on

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London. In a conference with the King in Smithfield, Tyler, treated the king rudely, and was instantly slain by the Mayor of London, who plunged a dagger in his throat. The king, by kind words, soothed his followers. In memory of this event a dagger was added to the city arms. The king soon collected his troops, quelled the insurrection, and hanged upwards of 1,500 of the rioters. The insurgents had committed some excesses, but their demands were in the main just. They desired the abolition of slavery, the payment of rent for land instead of personal services, and that all should have equal privileges in buying and selling. The king had three uncles, the Duke of Lancaster, commonly called from the place of his birth, (Ghent,) John of Gaunt; the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester. During the king's minority John of Gaunt was at the head of the Council of Regency. He was unsuccessful in his military expeditions, unpopular amongst the people, and hated by the clergy for his support of Wycliffe. Richard married in 1382 the daughter of the King of Bohemia, the good Queen Anne; she was distinguished, even in that age, for her love of the scriptures. In her the Lollards had a friend. On her death he married Isabella, the daughter of the King of France, a child, only in her eighth year. The match was most distasteful to the people. The king on attaining his majority conducted himself in an imperious arbitrary manner. Both nobles and citizens were oppressed by his exactions. He put his uncle Gloucester to death secretly. He banished the Duke of Hereford, son of his uncle the Duke of Lancaster, and the Duke of Norfolk, who accused each other of high treason, but neither of whom were convicted. When the King was absent upon an expedition in Ireland the Duke of Hereford, (then, in consequence of his father's death, Duke of Lancaster,) returned from banishment, and took up arms against the king. He was joined by the Earl of Northumberland, his son Hotspur, and the Duke of York, who had been appointed Regent during the king's absence. Arundel, the Archbishop of Canterbury, joined the rebels, and pro-



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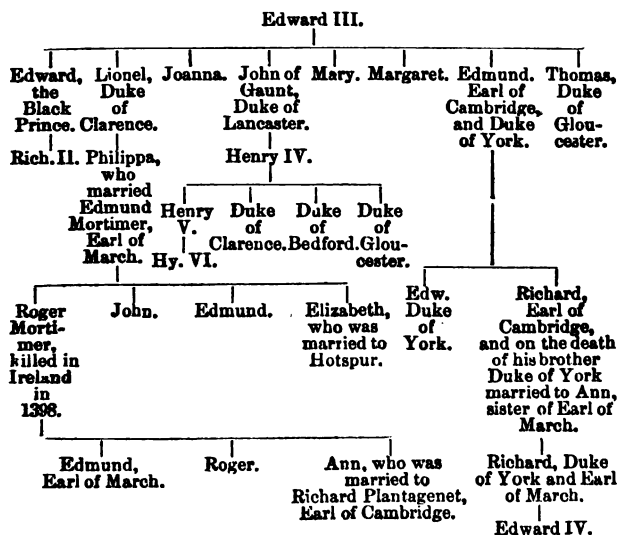
mised in the name of the Pope, the remission of sins to all who would engage in this rebellion. No one rose in Richard's favour until too late. He was compelled to resign the crown. His cousin Lancaster was proclaimed king under the title of Henry IV. In the thirty-fourth year of his age this unhappy prince met his end in Pomfret Castle, as is generally believed, by foul means. He was, a few years afterwards, interred in Westminster Abbey. To this reign the exertions of Wycliffe chiefly belong. He exposed the vices of the clergy, he preached the doctrines of the gospel, and above all, he gave the people of England the scriptures in their own language. He died on the last day of the year 1384. In the sixteenth year of this reign was passed the important statute of premunire. By this all persons bringing into the kingdom papal bulls for translations of bishops and other purposes, were to forfeit their goods and chattels, and be imprisoned for life. This was a severe blow to papal influence in England. If Richard had not passed this law, and if he had burnt the Lollards instead of tolerating them, in all likelihood he would have had the clergy in his favour, and retained his crown. The wars of the houses of York and Lancaster sprung out of the confusion introduced into the order of the succession to the crown, by Henry's usurpation. The celebrated William of Wykeham was for some time Chancellor to Richard II. It was in this reign that the battle of Otterburn or Chevy Chase was fought. Geoffrey Chaucer flourished in this reign. He is justly styled the father of English poetry. He made the first great effort to construct a poem in the English language. His chief work is the Pilgrimage to Canterbury. He died in the year 1400, at the age of seventy-two.

1399. Henry IV. surnamed Bolinbroke,\* was the only son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. He was the first of the line of Lancaster who occupied the English throne. His reign, like that of all usurpers, was a turbulent one. The Scotch invaded

\* So called from Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire, the place of his birth.

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England, but were defeated at Homildon, chiefly through the exertions of the Earl of Northumberland and his son Hotspur. Earl Douglas, their leader was taken prisoner. The Welsh, headed by Owen Glendower, rebelled, and were with difficulty repressed. In the first year of his reign Henry's life was endangered by a conspiracy of the nobles, which was, however, easily repressed, but in 1403 a more formidable revolt was organized by the Northumberland family, who had been instrumental in placing him on the throne. The cause of the quarrel was this. Owen Glendower had taken prisoner Edmund Mortimer, the brother-in-law of Hotspur, and uncle to the young Earl of March, who was the legitimate heir to the crown. The following genealogical table of the descendants of Edward III will explain these points and others to be afterwards referred to :—



The king, though urged by Percy, refused to ransom the captive. The hostile forces met at Shrewsbury, when the king obtained a decided victory, and Hotspur was left dead upon the field. In 1406 Prince James of

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Scotland when going by sea to France for his education put ashore in Norfolk. He was taken prisoner, and was long retained a captive in Windsor Castle. The father of the unfortunate Prince died three days after receiving the heavy tidings, and the youthful prisoner became King of Scotland. A foul blot rests upon Henry's character, and renders his name infamous in the English annals. He sanctioned the law for burning heretics. This he did chiefly at the instigation of Arundel Archbishop of Canterbury. William Sawtree, rector of St. Oswyth, London, was the first protestant martyr. He was burnt at Smithfield in the month of February, 1401. He was soon followed by John Badby, a poor tailor, whose death was witnessed by the Prince of Wales. Henry's last days were embittered by severe sickness and remorse of conscience. He died March 20th, 1413, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral, where his tomb yet forms an interesting object.

1413. Henry V. was the son of the preceding monarch. He was surnamed Monmouth from the place of his birth. He was a brave and chivalrous prince. At the age of thirteen he took a prominent part in the battle of Shrewsbury. On his accession to the throne he found France in a distracted state. He demanded the crown of France as the representative of Isabella, the wife of Edward the II. on whom the pretensions of Edward III. had been founded. Supposing the original claim of Edward to have been valid, the crown of France must now have belonged, not to Henry, but to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March. War with France ensued. On October 25th, 1415, the victory of Agincourt was won. The French on that occasion were three times as numerous as the English. In 1420 the French conceded the claims of Henry. He was made Regent of France, and on the death of Charles VI. (who was insane), was to assume the name as well as the authority of king. Death soon defeated his ambitious schemes. He expired at Vincennes, in France, in the 34th year of his age. He was buried in Westminster Abbey with great pomp ; a statue of silver graced his tomb, but it has long since

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disappeared. During this reign the Lollards were persecuted without mercy. The most eminent sufferer for righteousness sake was Lord Cobham. Chicheley, a bitter enemy of the truth, had succeeded Arundel in the Archbishopric of Canterbury. He incited Henry to make war upon France, with the view of withdrawing the attention of the king and people from the vices of the clergy. The persecution of Huss and Jerome in Germany was contemporaneous with this reign. Richard Whittingham, thrice Lord Mayor of London flourished in this reign. After Henry's death, his Queen, Catherine, who was a daughter of Charles VI. of France, married Owen Tudor, a Welch gentleman. Three sons resulted from this marriage, one of whom, Edmund Tudor, was the father of Henry VII.

1422. Henry VI. surnamed of Windsor, was scarcely nine months old when his father died. He was immediately proclaimed King both in Paris and London, and at ten years of age he was crowned King of France and England in the respective capitals of these countries. The King's uncle, the Duke of Bedford, was appointed Regent of France, and the Duke of Gloucester, another of his uncles, undertook the direction of affairs in England. A few weeks after the death of Henry V. Charles VI. of France died. The son of the French monarch, in defiance of the treaty made with Henry V. immediately assumed the regal title under the name of Charles VII. The English already in possession of the greater part of France, opposed his claims, and reduced him to the greatest distress. The Maid of Orleans came to his help, and turned the tide of affairs. In eleven days the English were compelled to raise the siege of Orleans, and Charles was shortly afterwards crowned King of France in the cathedral of Rheims. The fate of the "Maid" was unhappy; falling into the hands of her enemies, she was burnt to death at Rouen as a witch. In the course of fifteen years from the death of Henry V. the English lost the whole of their possessions in France, excepting Calais. Affairs at home were equally disastrous.

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The King was a weak and timid prince, and even after arriving at man's estate was incapable of holding the reins of government. Henry Beaufort,\* Bishop of Winchester, envious of the power of the Duke of Gloucester, strove to counteract his influence in the Council of Regency. Gloucester was a great favourite with the people, and was popularly styled the Good Duke Humphrey. The struggle between these men was one great cause of the disasters of the English in France, and it prepared the way for civil war at home. Eventually the Bishop, who was raised to the dignity of Cardinal, succeeded in destroying the power of the Duke of Gloucester ; he is even suspected of having procured his death, which took place in 1447. The ambitious Cardinal survived his rival only six weeks. His death has been described in the darkest colours by Shakspeare :—

Lord Cardinal, if thou think'st on heaven's bliss,  
Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope.—  
He dies and makes no sign.

The unhappy Cardinal was a bitter persecutor of the Lollards, and at the instigation of the Pope raised an English force to exterminate the Hussites in Bohemia. On the death of Cardinal Beaufort, his elder brother, the Duke of Somerset, took the lead in the councils of the nation. Disasters in France and misgovernment at home rendered the people discontented. Richard Duke of York, availing himself of the popular feeling, began to assert his right to the throne. As the representative (through his mother, Ann Mortimer†) of the Duke of Clarence, second son of Edward III. his claim to the throne was superior to that of the reigning monarch, whose right was derived from John of Gaunt, the third son of Edward III. In 1450 a popular insurrection took place, headed by an Irishman named Jack Cade. After

\* The Duke of Somerset and Cardinal Beaufort were the sons of John of Gaunt by Catherine Swynford. They were not born in wedlock, but were made legitimate by act of parliament.

† By the male line he was a descendant of Edmund, fourth son of Edward III.

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some temporary successes he was killed, and his followers dispersed. The Duke of York now raised an army for the purpose (as he represented) of reforming the government. The nobles of the land divided themselves into sections. The Duke of Salisbury and his son the Earl of Warwick, two very powerful and popular noblemen, took the side of York. The first battle of the civil war was fought May 22nd, 1455, at St. Albans. The Duke of Somerset was killed and the King taken prisoner. On the death of Somerset the Queen, Margaret of Anjou, continued the contest. In 1459 another battle took place at Bloreheath, in Staffordshire, where the Yorkists were again victorious. In 1460 the battle of Northampton was fought, with the same result. At the close of the same year an engagement occurred at Wakefield, in which the Lancastrians were conquered. In this battle the Duke of York and the Duke of Salisbury were taken prisoners, and put to death in cold blood. In 1461 the young Duke of York was joined by many of the friends of his late father. He defeated the Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross, Herefordshire. In this battle, Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII. who fought on the side of the King, was taken prisoner, and beheaded. A few days afterwards a second battle was fought at St. Albans. In this engagement the Lancastrians were conquerors; the Yorkists, notwithstanding, effected an entrance into London, where their leader was proclaimed King under the title of Edward IV. Thus ended the Bolingbroke dynasty. It is supposed that in the year 1471, ten years after he had been dethroned, this king was murdered in the Tower by the Duke of Gloucester. Eton College, and King's College, Cambridge, were founded by Henry VI.

1461. Edward IV. was an able warrior, but a dissolute man. Immediately after being proclaimed King he marched against the Lancastrians. The armies met at Towton Moor, near York. The Yorkists were 50,000 strong, and the Lancastrians 60,000. These were the largest armies of Englishmen that had yet disputed with each other.

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The struggle was desperate, and 40,000 men were left dead upon the field. The victory fell to Edward. Several minor engagements followed in quick succession. In 1464 the Lancastrians were defeated at Hedgley Moor, near Wooler, and again at Hexham. After the contest at Hexham Queen Margaret was reduced to such extremities as to be obliged to put herself and her son under the protection of a robber whom she met in her flight through a forest. About this period King Edward married Lady Elizabeth Woodville, widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby. The match was so displeasing to Warwick that he forsook the monarch whom he had been the means of raising to the throne, and joined the Lancastrians. At the battle of Edgecote Moor, near Banbury, in 1469, the Yorkists were defeated, and Edward fell into the hands of Warwick. At this period England had two kings, who were both prisoners. Edward being liberated, again encountered his foes at Erpingham, in Rutlandshire; here he was victorious, and Warwick was obliged to make his escape into France. The king-making Earl soon returned with a considerable force, and Edward was in turn obliged to take refuge in Flanders. In 1471 the King came back to England, and gave the Lancastrians battle at Barnet; victory declared in his favour, and Warwick was left dead on the field. Though deprived of so powerful a leader, the Lancastrians did not despair, but once more contended with Edward in the battle field. The fight took place at Tewkesbury, where the Yorkists were victorious; after the battle Edward Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI. was cruelly slain. The land had comparative rest during the remainder of the reign. Edward IV. died in 1483, and was interred in the Chapel Royal of Windsor, which was founded by himself. Amongst other acts of cruelty this King was guilty of the death of his brother, the Duke of Clarence. The Duke being allowed to choose the mode of his death, was drowned in a butt of Malmsey Wine. The most memorable event in this chequered reign was the introduction into England

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of the art of printing. William Caxton set up the first printing press, at Westminster, in 1473. He was greatly assisted by the patronage of Earl Rivers, brother to the Queen.

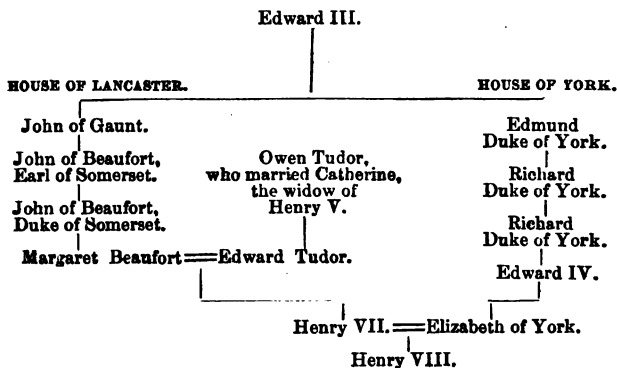
1483. Edward V. was but eleven years of age at the death of his father, Edward IV. The Duke of Gloucester, brother to the late King, was appointed Protector. During the former reign many of the Queen's relatives had been ennobled, and raised to places of power. Gloucester, Buckingham, and others of the old nobility, looked upon them as upstarts, and both parties viewed each other with suspicion and jealousy. The ambitious Gloucester was not long in proceeding to extremities. He had Lord Rivers privately arrested and put to death. Lord Hastings, who opposed his designs, he accused in the council, of a plot against his life, and had him beheaded on the instant, without a trial. He secured the King and his brother in the tower, and on the pretended ground of the illegitimacy of the youthful monarch, prevailed upon the Mayor and citizens of London to offer him the crown to himself. He accepted the proposal with apparent unwillingness, and was immediately proclaimed and crowned king by the title of Richard III. Edward V. was dethroned two months and thirteen days after his accession.

1483. Richard III. was the youngest son of Richard Duke of York, who was put to death after the battle of Wakefield. One of the first acts of this usurper was to order the murder of his nephews, Edward V. and his brother, the Duke of York. They were smothered while asleep in the Tower. Richard was greatly indebted to the Duke of Buckingham for his elevation to the throne. Having, however, refused to gratify the exorbitant demands of that nobleman, Buckingham resolved on Richard's destruction. He accordingly entered into communication with Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, who was considered the only survivor of the house of Lancaster, and agreed to support his claim to the throne. The following



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table will shew the state of the succession as it regards Henry VII. and his successor :—



The first efforts of Richmond's party were unsuccessful. Buckingham was taken and beheaded; but Richmond escaped into France. Having mustered a small force of about 2,000 persons, he sailed from Normandy, and landed at Milford Haven. Several noblemen joined him, and the number of his army increased to 6,000. Richard marched against him with a force of double that number, and they met at Bosworth Field, in Leicestershire. The King fought with desperate valour, but was overpowered and slain. With him ended the Plantagenet line. His successor, Henry VII. married Elizabeth of York, the legal heir to the throne by the Yorkist line, and thus terminated the wars of the roses. This cruel contest lasted thirty years, thirteen pitched battles were fought, and one million one hundred thousand men were slaughtered. The nobility were almost annihilated, and eighty princes of the blood were slain. The ancestors of these nobles had despoiled the ancient Saxon thanes of their lands and dignities. Wealth ill acquired seldom continues long in a family. One important benefit sprung out of the civil wars; the attention of the chief ecclesiastics and rulers of the land was too much absorbed by the civil strife that raged without to notice the silent working of the heaven

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of the Reformation. When the wars ceased the "new learning" had made such advances among the middle and lower orders that the fires of Smithfield could not stay its course.

### QUESTIONS.

76. Who was the first of the Plantagenet Kings ?
77. From what circumstance did the family assume this title ?
78. What effort characterized the commencement of Henry the Second's reign ?
79. By whom was this effort opposed ?
80. When was Becket murdered ?
81. What important addition did Henry II. make to his dominions ?
82. What event befel Jerusalem in the reign of Henry II ?
83. What popular legend belongs to this reign ?
84. Whose son was Richard I. ?
85. What was the surname of Richard I. ?
86. When did he ascend the throne ?
87. What cruel act characterized the commencement of his reign ?
88. For what is Richard I. chiefly noted in history ?
89. Where was he long detained a prisoner ?
90. What celebrated freebooter flourished in this reign ?
91. Who succeeded Richard I. ?
92. What relation was John to his predecessor ?
93. Why was Arthur's claim to the crown superior to that of John ?
94. When did John assume the crown ?
95. What became of Arthur ?
96. How did John become involved in a quarrel with the Pope ?
97. What measure did the Pope adopt to compel obedience ?
98. In what troubles did the King afterwards become involved ?
99. What document is usually regarded as the great bulwark of English liberty ?
100. When was it signed ?

101. On what account did King John obtain the title of Lackland ?
102. By whom was John succeeded ?
103. When did Henry III. ascend the throne ?
104. What was the character of Henry the Third's reign ?
105. How did he displace the nobles ?
106. Who headed the rebel barons ?
107. What was the result of the battle of Lewes ?
108. What became of de Montfort ?
109. What important measure was adopted in this reign to advance the liberties of the people ?
110. In what enterprize did Prince Edward engage towards the close of his father's reign ?
111. What two important structures were erected in Henry the Third's reign ?
112. Whose son was Edward I. ?
113. What conquest did he effect in the beginning of his reign ?
114. Who was Prince of Wales when Edward subdued the principality ?
115. How did Edward get over the reluctance of the Welch to submit to the rule of a foreigner ?
116. To whom does the title of Prince of Wales now belong ?
117. What two competitors claimed the crown of Scotland in 1291 ?
118. On what ground did Edward claim the power of settling the dispute between Bruce and Baliol ?
119. On whom did Edward confer the crown ?
120. What decisive victory did Edward obtain over the Scotch when Baliol revolted ?
121. What interesting relic did Edward take from the Scotch that is still preserved in Westminster Abbey ?
122. After the failure of Baliol's attempt the Scotch again took arms—who was their leader ?
123. In what great battle was Edward again victorious over the Scotch ?
124. What eventually became of Wallace ?
125. On the death of Wallace who led the patriot Scots ?
126. In what enterprize was Edward about to engage when he died ?

127. When did he die ?
128. Whom did Edward I. marry ?
129. How did he testify his affection for her after her death ?
130. Edward frequently summoned his parliament—for what purpose ?
131. What important law did Edward concede to the people ?
132. What persecuting ordinance did Edward I. pass against the Jews ?
133. Where was Edward II. born ?
134. What was the character of this prince ?
135. Who was his principal favourite ?
136. What signal defeat did Edward II. sustain in Scotland ?
137. When his own subjects rose against him, who headed the rebellion ?
138. Where was he murdered ?
139. With what Providential affliction was England visited during the disastrous reign of Edward II. ?
140. What powerful monastic body was dissolved in the reign of Edward II. ?
141. How old was Edward III. when he came to the throne ?
142. When was the battle of Halidon fought ?
143. In whose right did Edward III. claim the throne of France ?
144. When was the battle of Cressy fought ?
145. What is the origin of the crest worn by the Prince of Wales ?
146. During the absence of Edward III. in France the Scotch invaded England—with what success ?
147. What important town in France did Edward III. take after a protracted siege ?
148. What other great victory did the English gain over the French in this reign ?
149. What was the relative number of the French and English forces at Poitiers ?
150. Who commanded the English army at Poitiers ?
151. Where did the Papal Court reside between 1305 and 1376 ?
152. What indirect benefit resulted to England from the spirit of hostility engendered against France by the wars of Edward III. ?

153. When did the Black Prince die ?
154. Where was he buried ?
155. In what respects does the reign of Edward III. form an important era in the English annals ?
156. What important manufacture was introduced into England in this reign ?
157. What beautiful castle was built in the reign of Edw. III.
158. Who was the architect of this castle ?
159. What order of knighthood did Edward III. institute ?
160. With what dreadful calamity was Europe visited in the reign of this king ?
161. Between what years did it rage ?
162. By what was this plague preceded ?
163. What class of men were blamed and massacred for it ?
164. How many of the inhabitants of England died of the Black Death ?
165. What great reformer was roused to thought and energetic action by this dreadful visitation ?
166. Name the Kings of France that were contemporary with Edward III.
167. Which of these fought at Cressy ?
168. Which was captured at Poitiers ?
169. What other captive monarch fell into the hands of Edward III. ?
170. What civil commotions arose in France in this reign ?
171. Who succeeded Edward III. ?
172. Whose son was he ?
173. What age was Richard II. on his accession to the throne ?
174. What untoward event occurred at the commencement of Richard's reign ?
175. In what condition were the peasantry of England at this time ?
176. What was the immediate cause of Wat Tyler's insurrection ?
177. To what number did the body of malcontents amount ?
178. What just demands did the insurgents make ?
179. What became of Tyler ?
180. How is the death of Tyler commemorated in the arms of the city of London ?
181. How many of the rioters were hanged ?

182. Name the uncles of the King ?
183. Who was at the head of the Council of Regency during the King's minority ?
184. What circumstance rendered the Duke of Lancaster unpopular with the people ?
185. How was he esteemed by the clergy ?
186. Who was Richard's first wife ?
187. In what respect was she honourably distinguished ?
188. What despised class of the King's subjects found a friend in the good Queen Anne ?
189. Whom did Richard II. marry on the death of his first wife ?
190. How was this match regarded by the people ?
191. How did Richard conduct himself on attaining his majority ?
192. What noble relative did he cause to be put to death secretly ?
193. How did he act towards the Duke of Hereford and the Duke of Norfolk when they appeared before him to accuse each other of high treason ?
194. Who was the Duke of Hereford ?
195. In what enterprize did the Duke of Hereford (then in consequence of the death of his father, Duke of Lancaster) engage ?
196. Where was Richard, when the Duke of Lancaster landed in England with a hostile force ?
197. What noblemen joined the standard of revolt ?
198. What exalted ecclesiastic united with the rebels ?
199. By what motives were the clergy actuated in their resistance to the government of Richard II. ?
200. What was the result of the rebellion ?
201. Who was proclaimed King on the deposition of Richard ?
202. What was the end of Richard II. ?
203. How old was this unhappy prince at his death ?
204. What was the great misfortune of Richard's life ?
205. What important statute was passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of Richard II. ?
206. What was the object of this law ?
207. What persecuting measures did he refuse to sanction ?
208. What calamitous wars resulted from the usurpation of Henry IV. ?

209. What battle famous in song was fought in the reign of Richard II. ?
210. What great poet flourished in this reign ?
211. What is Chaucer justly styled ?
212. What is Chaucer's chief work ?
213. Who was the first of the Lancaster branch of the Plantagenet family that occupied the throne of England ?
214. What surname did Henry IV. bear ?
215. What was the lineage of Henry IV. ?
216. What was the character of this reign ?
217. By what powers was England invaded at the commencement of the reign of Henry IV. ?
218. Where were the Scotch defeated ?
219. By what nobleman was Henry powerfully aided in his expedition against the Scotch ?
220. Who led the Scotch ?
221. What became of him ?
222. Who headed the Welch ?
223. What English nobleman did Owen Glendower make prisoner ?
224. How was he related to Hotspur ?
225. On the refusal of the King to ransom Mortimer, what steps did Hotspur take ?
226. In what year was the battle of Shrewsbury fought ?
227. What celebrated chieftain was slain in that battle ?
228. Name a person whom Henry IV. long held captive ?
229. Under what circumstances did Prince James of Scotland fall into Henry's hands ?
230. What infamous law did Henry sanction ?
231. At whose instigation is Henry IV. said to have passed the law for burning heretics ?
232. Who was the first English martyr ?
233. In what manner did Henry Prince of Wales sanction the practice of burning persons accused of heresy ?
234. What was the character of Henry's last days ?
235. Where was Henry IV. entombed ?
236. What surname did Henry V. bear ?
237. What was the character of Henry V. ?
238. On what occasion did he early display his prowess ?

239. In what state was France when Henry V. of England ascended the throne ?
240. On what grounds did Henry claim the crown of France ?
241. Supposing the pretensions of Edward III. to have been valid, who was the rightful heir of France ?
242. What great victory did Henry V. gain over the French ?
243. When was the battle of Agincourt fought ?
244. What proportion did the French force bear to the English at the battle of Agincourt ?
245. To what extent did the French concede the claims of Henry V. to the throne of France ?
246. Where did Henry V. die ?
247. Where was he entombed ?
248. Who succeeded Henry V. ?
249. How old was Henry VI. when his Father died ?
250. In what cities was Henry VI. crowned ?
251. During the minority of Henry VI. who was made Regent of France ?
252. Who undertook the chief conduct of affairs in England ?
253. How long did Charles VI. of France survive his great opponent Henry V. ?
254. Did the Dauphin of France quietly submit to the claims of the English Monarch ?
255. In what town did the English hem up Charles VII. of France, and reduce him to the greatest distress ?
256. Who came to the help of the French Monarch ?
257. Where was Charles VII. crowned ?
258. What was the fate of the Maid of Orleans ?
259. On the death of Henry V. nearly the whole of France was in the possession of the English—fifteen years after that event how much remained to them ?
260. What was the character of Henry VI. ?
261. Name two of the sons of John of Gaunt who were prominent characters in the reign of Henry VI.
262. In what estimation was Gloucester held by the people ?
263. What is said to have been the fate of Gloucester ?
264. How long did Cardinal Beaufort survive his victim ?
265. In what acts of persecution did the Cardinal engage ?
266. In the midst of distraction at home, and disaster abroad, what individual now asserted his right to the throne ?



267. From which of the sons of Edward III. did the Duke of York derive his claim ?
268. From which of them was Henry VI. descended ?
269. What two powerful nobles took the side of York ?
270. When was the first battle of the civil wars fought ?
271. Where was it fought ?
272. Who won ?
273. On the death of Somerset who continued the conquest ?
274. What noblemen were beheaded after the battle of Wakefield ?
275. Which party gained the victory at the second battle of St. Albans ?
276. What title did the young Duke of York assume on his being proclaimed King.
277. What was the character of Edward IV.
278. What battle did Edward IV. fight immediately after being proclaimed King ?
279. What was the respective strength of the contending parties at the battle of Towton Moor ?
280. How many were slain at that battle ?
281. Which party gained the victory at the battle of Towton ?
282. What adventure befel Queen Margaret after the defeat of her forces at Hexham ?
283. Whom did Edward IV. marry ?
284. In what light did Warwick regard this match ?
285. What misfortune befel Edward at the battle of Edgecote Moor ?
286. Where did Warwick retreat to after his reverse at Erpingham ?
287. To what reverse of fortune had Edward to submit after the return of Warwick from France ?
288. On the return of Edward IV. to England, where did he give battle to the Lancastrians, and what was the result ?
289. What was the last battle fought in the reign of Edward IV. ?
290. What Prince was slain after the battle of Tewkesbury ?
291. How was the Duke of Clarence put to death ?
292. When did Edward IV. die ?
293. Where was he buried ?

294. What was the most memorable event in the reign of Edward IV.
295. In what year was the art of printing introduced into England ?
296. What nobleman rendered efficient help to Caxton in his efforts to set up a printing press in Westminster ?
297. How old was Edward V. on the death of his Father ?
298. Who became protector of the kingdom during the minority of Edward V. ?
299. In what light were the maternal relatives of the young King viewed by Gloucester, Buckingham, and others of the nobility ?
300. What noblemen did Gloucester cause to be suddenly arrested and slain ?
301. How did he dispose of the young King and his brother ?
302. On what ground did Gloucester claim the crown ?
303. How long did Edward V. reign ?
304. Whose son was Richard III. ?
305. Mention one of the first and foulest acts of Richard III.
306. How was it that he displeased Buckingham ?
307. What policy did Buckingham then adopt ?
308. Why was Henry Tudor fixed upon as the opponent of Richard III. ?
309. What became of Buckingham ?
310. In what battle did the rival claimants of the crown join their forces ?
311. With what result ?
312. How many years did the wars of the roses last ?
313. How many pitched battles were fought during the civil war ?
314. How many men were slain ?
315. How many princes of the blood fell ?
316. What important benefit resulted from the wars of the roses ?

## TUDORS.

## HENRY VII.

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1485. Immediately after the battle of Bosworth Field, Henry VII. was proclaimed king by his victorious army. He marched to London and was well received by the citizens and by the inhabitants of the country through which he passed. A few days after the arrival of the king and his army in London, the sweating sickness, a species of plague, broke out and carried off great numbers. The same dreadful disease also appeared in the years 1506, 1517, 1528, and for the last time in 1551.

One of the first acts of Henry on obtaining the crown was to lodge in the tower the young Earl of Warwick, who was son of the Duke of Clarence, and nephew of Edward IV. After Elizabeth of York this youth was indisputably the rightful heir to the crown.

1487. Early in this reign the Yorkists rebelled and attempted to place on the throne one Lambert Simnel, who was trained to personate the Earl of Warwick. Simnel and his adherents were routed at Stoke, near Newark.

1493. Afterwards, a more formidable insurrection was headed by a youth named Perkin Warbeck, who assumed to be the Duke of York, the younger of the two princes who were generally supposed to have been murdered in the tower. Henry quelled the insurrection, and imprisoned Warbeck. Warbeck and the Earl of Warwick attempting to escape from the tower, were captured and put to death.

1501. Prince Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII. married Catherine, daughter of Ferdinand king of Aragon. This amiable prince died in the spring of the following year, and his wife was affianced to Henry, the second son of the king. This marriage, which did not take place until Henry's elevation to the throne, was the occasion of the rupture between that Monarch and the court of Rome.

1503. The princess Margaret, the king's eldest daughter, was married to James IV. king of Scotland. This match led to the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland ; a measure highly advantageous to both countries.

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In 1509 Henry died at Richmond, in the fifty-third year of his age, and the twenty-fourth of his reign, and was buried in the magnificent chapel which for this purpose he had appended to the Abbey-church at Westminster. He was brave, but fond of peace. He was a man of great sagacity, and the measures which he adopted contributed to the welfare of the kingdom. Owing to the destruction of the nobles in the wars of the roses his power was almost unlimited. The great blemish of his character was avarice, which became excessive towards the close of his reign.

The New World was discovered by Columbus while Henry VII. occupied the throne. The British monarch, anxious to share in the gain, commissioned Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, who was settled at Bristol, to fit out vessels for discovery and conquest in the lands beyond the Western Ocean. Cabot discovered Newfoundland, and explored the coast of North America from Labrador to the Gulf of Florida. The discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope was made in this reign.

## HENRY VIII.

1509. Henry VIII. was eighteen years of age when he began to reign. His accession was welcomed by the people who were oppressed by the exactions of his father.

The king, engaging in the continental wars, took part with his father-in-law, Ferdinand of Aragon, against 1512. France. He gained the battle of Spurs.

Though James IV. king of Scotland, was Henry's brother-in-law, he took the side of the French, and invaded England. The result was the battle of Flodden. The contest lasted but an hour. The loss of the Scots was ten thousand men, among whom were their king, the archbishop of St. Andrew's, two bishops, two abbots, twelve earls, thirteen barons, and fifty gentlemen of distinction. The Earl of Surrey commanded the English troops, and in consequence of his victory, was made Duke of Norfolk.

Cardinal Wolsey, in the early part of this reign, had almost the sole direction of the affairs of the realm.

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His revenues were equal to those of the crown ; his ambition was insatiable, and though obsequious to the king, he could brook no opposition from an inferior.

- Pope Leo X. in order to procure money for the building of the church of St. Peter's, at Rome, urged the sale of indulgences or pardons for sin. This awakened the  
 1516. attention of Martin Luther, who began to call in question the pope's authority. Henry wrote a book against Luther, whereupon the pope gave him the title of Defender of the Faith, which is borne by English monarchs to this day.
1524. Cardinal Wolsey, alarmed at the progress of the reformed doctrines in England, resolved to found a new college at Oxford, in which to train up learned men to oppose the faith. To obtain the necessary funds, he procured a bull from the Pope, to suppress a number of monasteries. This is the origin of Christ's College, which was formerly called "Cardinal's College." Wolsey's design was wonderfully over-ruled. Some of his own scholars proved determined promoters of the reformation, and the appropriation of the revenues of the monasteries to other objects than those contemplated by their founders, furnished a precedent, on which Henry VIII. acted in suppressing them altogether. William Tyndale, translated the New Testament into English, from the original  
 1525. Greek—the first part of it was printed at Cologne, the remainder at Worms. The determined hostility of Henry and Wolsey to the circulation of the scriptures in the vernacular tongue, rendered it necessary for the translator to pursue his arduous work in a foreign land. Numerous editions of Tyndale's New Testament, chiefly printed at Antwerp, were, during this reign, introduced into England, and met with much acceptance from the people. The leaven of the truth produced a powerful effect upon the mass of the nation. Tyndale also translated a considerable part of the Old Testament ; his labours formed the groundwork of our present authorized version. He was put to the martyr's death, at Vilvorde, near Brussels, in  
 1536.

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1530. Cardinal Wolsey, who, for some time, had lost the king's confidence, was charged with high treason, and died at Leicester, on his road to London. The king, who had lived happily for many years, with Catherine of Aragon, declared that he thought it unlawful for a man to marry his brother's wife, and sought a divorce. The pope, unwilling to displease either Henry or the emperor of Germany, the uncle of the queen, kept the king in suspense for five years. Impatient of this long delay, Henry married (without the pope's sanction) Anne
1533. Boleyn, a lady, on whom he had long before placed his affections. Henry, in consequence of this act, was ex-
1534. communicated by the pope, and he in turn renounced his allegiance to the see of Rome, declaring himself to be the supreme head of the church in England. Notwithstanding this step, Henry was to his dying day a bitter enemy to the doctrines of the reformation. The Six Articles, or the "Bloody Statute," which he promulgated in 1539, and which were to be held by all his people, at the peril of being burnt as heretics, maintained amongst other things, the doctrine of transubstantiation, the celibacy of the clergy, and the necessity of auricular confession. Thomas Cromwell became the king's chief minister on the disgrace of Wolsey. Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, who promoted the divorce, also became a confidant.
1535. Fisher, bishop of Rochester, who was devoted to the interests of Rome, was executed for denying the King's supremacy. Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, a bitter enemy of the truth, and a cruel persecutor, shared the same fate.
1536. Henry caused the monasteries to be inspected, and abominations of the grossest character were disclosed; all of less value than £200 per annum were suppressed. So great a change as the suppression of so many monasteries was sure to excite much dissension among many parties. An insurrection, called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," was excited by the priests in the north, and put down with considerable difficulty.

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The next affair of importance in this eventful reign was the execution of Queen Anne, of whom the King had become jealous. On the morning after her execution Henry married his third wife, Jane Seymour.

1537. Queen Jane died a few days after having given birth to a son, afterwards Edward VI.
1538. Through the instrumentality of Cromwell, the King at length permitted the Scriptures to be read in English, and even enjoined that a copy of the Bible should be set up in every church. Within six years after the adoption of this measure the fickle tyrant decreed that "no women but noble women, no artificers, apprentices, journeymen, serving men, husbandmen, nor labourers, were to read the Bible or New Testament in English to themselves or any other privately or openly."
1539. Three years after the suppression of the lesser monasteries the King took into his own hand the entire property of all the abbeys and religious houses. These immense possessions he soon squandered.
1540. The king next married Anne of Cleves, whom he never liked, and from whom he was divorced the same year. This marriage was arranged by Cromwell, who now fell under the displeasure of the king, and was beheaded under a charge of high treason.
- The king's fifth wife was Lady Catherine Howard, who proving faithless, was beheaded two years after her marriage.
1543. The king's last wife was Lady Catherine Parr. Her life was frequently in danger, but by prudent management she contrived to survive him.
1546. Anne Askew, a lady of rank and family, was tortured in the Tower, and then burnt to ashes, for her steady adherence to the truth of Scripture.
1547. The accomplished scholar and poet, the Earl of Surrey, was beheaded, on a charge of high treason; his father, the Duke of Norfolk, was also condemned, but the death of the king, six hours before the time appointed for the execution, saved him from the block.

The deeds of Henry VIII. sufficiently proclaim his character—"He spared no man in his anger, no woman in

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his lust." He was an instrument, in the hands of God, in promoting the Reformation, as Pilate was in fulfilling the designs of God in the salvation of the world. In this reign learning advanced ; considerable attention was paid to Greek literature, and the study of Hebrew was introduced. Great advances were made in geographical science ; Magellan sailed through the straits which bear his name, and Cortez and Pizarro made their discoveries and conquests in South America.

In this reign the Council of Trent began its sittings, by which the belief of the Roman Catholic Church was declared, and the order of the Jesuits was founded by Ignatius Loyola.

Towards the end of this reign, those important roots, carrots and turnips, began to be generally cultivated in England ; the use and culture of hops was also, for the first time, introduced. 72,000 criminals were executed in this reign. Copernicus, the great astronomer, flourished during this reign.

## EDWARD VI.

1547. Edward VI. being only ten years of age on the death of his father, the nation was governed by a council of regency, at the head of which was the Earl of Somerset.

The reformation made great advances ; the book of common prayer, nearly as at present used, was introduced, and the book of homilies prepared.

Intrigues among the nobility marred the peace of 1552. this reign. The Protector was induced to consent to the death of his brother, Lord Seymour, and he himself shortly after fell a victim to the arts of his enemies.

On the death of Somerset, the Duke of Northumberland assumed the office of Protector, and formed a scheme for diverting the succession to the crown into his own family ; the Lady Jane Grey became the bride of Guilford Dudley, his fourth son.

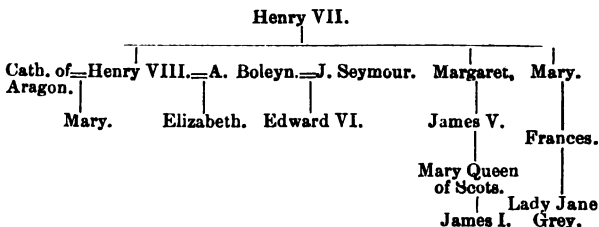
1553. Edward died at Greenwich, in the sixteenth year of his age. He was a pious prince, and learned for his years.



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MARY.

1553. Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen on the death of Edward VI. The following table will explain the grounds on which her claims rested :—



According to the principles of hereditary right, the crown, on the death of Edward, came to his eldest sister, Mary, and after her to Elizabeth. Failing these, Mary Queen of Scots was the rightful heir, deriving her claim from her grandmother, Margaret Tudor, the elder daughter of Henry VII. ; not until these were disposed of had the Lady Jane Grey any claim. Her pretensions were derived from Mary Tudor, the younger daughter of Henry VII., who by her first husband, the Duke of Suffolk, had two daughters. The elder of these, Frances, married Henry Grey, Marquess of Dorset, afterwards created Duke of Suffolk ; the Lady Jane Grey was their eldest daughter.

The people were most averse to disturb the order of succession, and gave Mary their cordial support. A few days after the accession of Jane, she and her chief supporters were committed to the Tower. Most of them were beheaded.

Mary, immediately on her accession, restored the Roman Catholic religion, and committed to the Tower the chiefs of the Protestant party. The Queen having two objects to accomplish which were most distasteful to the people, 1554. did not at once commence the work of persecution. This gave many of the Protestants time to escape to foreign lands. At length her nuptials with Philip of Spain being celebrated, (July 19,) and the nation brought into subjection to the see of Rome, (Nov. 12th,) the fires of 1555. Smithfield were lighted. "From the 4th of February,

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1555, to within only seven days of the queen's exit, a period of only three years, nine months, and six days, the number burnt to ashes, and who died by starvation, slow torture, and noisome confinement in prison, can never be given with accuracy by any human pen." Two congenial spirits, Stephen Gardiner and Edmund Bonner, aided her in her work of blood. The first martyr of this reign, was John Rogers, a prebendary of St. Paul's, and amongst the most eminent of those who followed were Bishops Hooper, Latimer, and Ridley, and Archbishop Cranmer.

1554. The national dislike to the Spanish match occasioned several risings in the country, the chief of which was headed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, who raised the standard of revolt at Maidstone. It was repressed, though not without difficulty, and four hundred of the conspirators were hung. The Princess Elizabeth was imprisoned, and but for the interference of Spain, who had a purpose to serve, she would have been put to death.
1557. The queen, in order to support the interests of Spain, declared war against France. The chief result of this
1558. measure was the capture of Calais by the French, after it had been in the possession of the English 210 years. In the sixth year of her reign this unhappy queen was called to her great account.

#### ELIZABETH.

1558. Elizabeth succeeded Mary at the age of twenty-five. She was the daughter of Henry VIII. by his second wife, Anne Boleyn. Soon after her accession Philip of Spain sought her hand, but was refused. The pope claimed England as a fief of the Holy See, but the queen, strong in the affections of her people, disregarded his pretensions. She proceeded very cautiously in restoring protestant worship, endeavouring, though in vain, to conciliate the catholic party. An act, styled the Act of Uniformity, was passed. This act enjoined the use in all churches of King Edward's Service Book, with some slight alterations, and imposed severe penalties on all who absented themselves from church or used any other

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form. These penalties fell with equal severity upon the puritans and the Roman catholics. The puritans first sprung into notice in this reign. They were anxious to carry the reformation of the church further than the queen was disposed to allow. They objected to a set form of prayer, to many of the ceremonies and to the clerical vestments which were still retained, and to the government of the church by bishops. The great body of the clergy submitted to the new regulations with a facility which augured ill for the interests of vital religion.

As soon as reasonable terms could be obtained, Elizabeth concluded a peace with France.

The queen's earliest counsellors were Sir William Cecil (afterwards Lord Burleigh), and Lord Bacon. Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, the youngest son of the late Duke of Northumberland, was a special favourite with the queen from the commencement of her reign till his death in 1588.

Mary Queen of Scots, was one of the most important characters who flourished in this reign. At an early age she went to France, where she married the Dauphin, afterwards Francis II. On the death of Mary, the Queen of Scots, and her husband assumed the arms of England, and claimed the throne. They did so, on the ground that Elizabeth, on the execution of her mother, had been declared illegitimate by the parliament of England. Thus early did the strife between the two queens commence. Mary, of Scotland, who began the feud was the greater sufferer.

At this period, the reformation had made good progress in Scotland. The zealous labours of John Knox were eminently successful. The queen of Scots, acting upon the advice of her French counsellors, endeavoured to repress the reformation by force of arms. French troops were laying Scotland waste, when the protestant party sought and obtained the aid of Elizabeth ; the foreign troops were then withdrawn.

The death of Francis II. of France, left Mary of Scotland a widow in her nineteenth year. The rule of her mother-in-law in that court, where she had been obeyed

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- as queen, being irksome to her, she soon bade farewell to France, and went to her native country. During the earlier years of her residence in Scotland she listened to the counsels of the Earl Murray, the head of the protestant party, and her rule was prosperous and happy, but, persevering in her claims to the throne of England, and becoming resolute in her determination to establish popery in both kingdoms, she involved herself in endless
- 1565.** difficulties. Her marriage with Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, was the commencement of her calamities. Rizzio, a favourite of the Scottish queen, was murdered at the instigation of Darnley, and the king himself was shortly afterwards slain under circumstances which induced the general belief that Mary was an accomplice in the crime. Mary took as her third husband Bothwell, one of the murderers of the king. The Scottish lords now threw off their allegiance, and compelled the queen to resign the crown to her son, who was about a year old. The Earl of Murray was appointed regent during the king's minority. The excellence of his rule gained for him the epithet of the "good regent."
- 1568.** The Queen of Scots, who had been for some months detained as a prisoner in Loch Leven Castle, made her escape, and raising an army, gave battle to the Regent at Langside, near Glasgow. She was defeated. She fled to England, where she sought the protection of Elizabeth. The English Queen was placed in great difficulties by this step. She was unwilling to deny protection to a relative and a fugitive queen, but she could not, in consistency with her own honour, receive to court a lady who was charged with the murder of her husband. Mary too was a claimant of her crown, and the Catholic party supported her pretensions. As the avowed foe of the Reformation, both in England and Scotland, Elizabeth could not view her with favour; Mary was, therefore, denied a reception at court, and was ordered to take up her residence at Bolton Castle, in Yorkshire. She was afterwards removed from place to place.
- 1569.** A rising now took place in the north, the object of which was to restore the Catholic worship. It was

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repulsed without difficulty, and many of the rebels, at the head of whom was the Earl of Northumberland, were put to death.

1570. The death of the Regent Murray, which occurred at this time, was a serious calamity to Scotland. He was shot while riding through Linlithgow, by one Hamilton of Bothwell-haugh, from motives of private revenge.
1571. The conduct of Pius V. greatly increased the difficulties of Elizabeth. He this year published a bull, declaring the *pretended* Queen of England excommunicate, absolving all her subjects from their allegiance, and forbidding them, under pain of his curse, to obey her. This furnished a pretext to many zealous Romanists for attempting the assassination of Elizabeth. As a matter of precaution the Queen of Scots was placed under a greater degree of restraint. The Duke of Norfolk being detected in a treasonable correspondence with the captive queen, was tried and executed.

The protestants in Flanders and France were at this time exposed to severe persecutions. In Flanders, 1572. Charles V. had "hanged, beheaded, buried alive, or burnt," at least 50,000 of them. On the eve of St. Bartholomew (August 24th), an atrocity without parallel was perpetrated in the French capital. The leaders of the protestant party being invited to Paris, on the occasion of the marriage of the young king of Navarre, an indiscriminate massacre of the protestants commenced, and great numbers were slain, and amongst them their chief, the Admiral Coligni. Similar butcheries followed at Orleans, Rouen, Lyons, and other cities. About 30,000 victims fell. At Madrid, the massacre was celebrated with court festivities; at Rome, the pope and cardinals returned God thanks, and struck a medal to commemorate the event.

Our English navigators were at this period acquiring that skill upon the ocean which was soon to be put into requisition in repelling the invincible Armada, and which has so often availed us since in the time of need. In 1572 Martin Forbisher attempted the discovery of the north-west passage. In 1577 Sir Francis Drake set out on his

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voyage round the world, which occupied him three years. He was the first person who circumnavigated the globe. In 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh discovered Virginia, named by him in honour of the queen.

1586. A daring conspiracy was now set on foot at the instigation of some Roman-Catholic priests. Babington and a few others undertook to assassinate Elizabeth, and to set at liberty Mary Queen of Scots. Babington entered into correspondence with Mary, who approved of the plan in all its parts. Walsingham, the queen's secretary of state, found means to see their correspondence. The principal conspirators were brought to trial, and executed as traitors. Shortly afterwards Mary was herself tried as an accessory, and found guilty. The ministers of the crown and the nation at large urged the execution of Mary as essential to the safety of the queen and the repose of the country. The death-warrant was reluctantly signed by Elizabeth, and
1587. the Queen of Scots was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle, February 8th. This unhappy queen had been eighteen years under restraint.

- Philip of Spain had been for some time devoting the wealth of the Indies to the preparation of a mighty fleet, which should crush England and bring her into subjection
1588. to the see of Rome. At length, on the 29th of May, the Armada sailed from the Tagus. Various obstacles opposed its progress. When it appeared in the channel it was vigorously assailed by Lord Effingham, at the head of the English fleet. Storms next assailed it, and when attempting to return home by the north of Scotland, in order to refit, many of the largest vessels were cast away on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and the fleet entirely dispersed. Seldom has Divine interposition in behalf of England been more marked.

France was at this time in a state of great confusion. Henry III. having perished by the hands of an assassin, the King of Navarre, being the next heir, assumed the title of Henry IV. Henry was a Protestant, and the Catholic party refused to acknowledge a heretic as their sovereign. For nearly three years he asserted his rights by force of arms, but it was not until he renounced

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protestantism that the whole kingdom submitted to him. His change of faith availed him but little, for he perished by the dagger of an assassin in 1610.

1589. The English at this time first made their way to the East Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope.

1595. Sir Walter Raleigh, in searching for stores of the precious metals, sailed four hundred miles up the Orinoco.

During the whole of the reign of Elizabeth Ireland was in a state of discord. Supplied with arms from

1599. Spain, its barbaric chiefs now cast off their allegiance, and the Earl of Essex was sent over to suppress the rebellion. He failed in his mission, and, contrary to the orders of the queen, returned to England. In consequence of this rash act he forfeited the favour of the court. Mad with disappointment he entered into a treasonable conspiracy. He was made prisoner, tried, and executed. After the death of this gallant and engaging nobleman, to whom Elizabeth was much attached, she never recovered her spirits. She drooped daily, and, after having signified her assent to the nomination of James of Scotland as her successor, died in the seventieth year of her age, and the forty-fifth of her reign.

Elizabeth, by her wise government, raised England to a high pitch of prosperity and power. She governed, however, in a most arbitrary manner. The civil wars had crushed the ancient nobility, and the reformation overpowered the hierarchy, so that the crown was without restraint. But, a new power, destined to control it, was secretly growing up ; this was the Commons.\* Even Elizabeth found it necessary to use her influence in securing the return of members favourable to the government. Several boroughs, who had ceased to exercise their right, were now induced to send members to Parliament.

\* Were it not for the spirit breathed by the reformation, which gradually infused vigour and courage into the breasts of the Commons the sacred flame of liberty might have become extinct. It is not to be denied that to the puritans we are mainly indebted for its conservation.—KEIGHTLEY.

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The Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission were, in this reign, and in some of the subsequent ones, two mighty engines of oppression.

The Star Chamber (so called, because the room in which this council met was decorated with stars) took cognizance of persons spreading seditious news, persons refusing to lend money to the crown, and also jurors who refused to find such verdicts as the government wished. It punished by fine and imprisonment, and there was no appeal from its sentence.

The Court of High Commission was a miniature inquisition, and took cognizance of ecclesiastical offences. It punished by fine, imprisonment, the pillory, cutting off the hands and the ears, and the slitting of noses. In consequence of its arbitrary proceedings, many of the puritans took refuge in Holland.

Copies of the English Bible were multiplied in this reign to an extent previously unknown. This was the great glory of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The translation in chief request, was that which was executed at Geneva, in 1560 by some English fugitives who had taken refuge there from the Marian persecution.

The poor laws were first introduced towards the close of Elizabeth's reign.

In this reign the poet Spencer flourished, and William Shakspeare commenced his great career.

Potatoes and tobacco were first introduced.

The commerce of the country was much impeded by the granting of monopolies or a right to parties to trade exclusively in certain articles.

Trinity College, Dublin, was founded by Queen Elizabeth.

### QUESTIONS.

317. When did Henry VII. come to the throne ?
318. What disease first made its appearance in England after the battle of Bosworth ?
319. At what other periods did it appear ?
320. After Elizabeth of York, who was rightful heir to the crown ?



321. How did Henry, on coming to the throne, dispose of the young Earl of Warwick ?
322. What was his ultimate fate ?
323. Name two impostors who disputed the crown with Henry ?
324. Whom did Prince Arthur marry ?
325. On his death, what became of the widow of Prince Arthur ?
326. To whom was Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry VII. married ?
327. To what important result did this match lead ?
328. What magnificent structure did Henry VII. erect ?
329. What was the great blemish in the character of Henry VII. ?
330. What maritime adventure did Henry VII. patronize ?
331. What large island did Cabot discover ?
332. Name two very important geographical discoveries that were made in this reign ?
333. When did Henry VIII. come to the throne ?
334. At what age did Henry VIII. begin his reign ?
335. When was the battle of Flodden fought ?
336. How many of the Scotch army were slain at Flodden ?
337. Who commanded the English forces at the battle of Flodden Field ?
338. To whom did Henry VIII. at the commencement of his reign, commit the chief direction of affairs ?
339. What method did Leo X. adopt in order to raise money for the building of St. Peter's, at Rome ?
340. What circumstance led Luther to question the Pope's authority ?
341. How did Henry acquire the title of Defender of the Faith ?
342. What college did Cardinal Wolsey found ?
343. How did he procure the necessary funds ?
344. In what year was the New Testament first printed in English ?
345. Who was the translator ?
346. What was the end of William Tyndale ?
347. Did Wolsey retain to the last the favour of his King ?
348. Where did he die ?

349. On what ground did Henry seek a divorce from Catherine of Aragon ?
350. How long did the Pope keep Henry VIII. in suspense respecting the divorce ?
351. Name all Henry the Eighth's wives in succession.
352. What step did the Pope take when Henry married Anne Boleyn ?
353. How did Henry act in turn ?
354. What famous statute did the king promulgate to regulate the faith of the nation ?
355. Name some of the erroneous doctrines which the bloody statute maintained.
356. What was the punishment of those who offended against the Six Articles ?
357. On the disgrace of Wolsey who became chief minister ?
358. Whom did the King appoint Archbishop of Canterbury on the death of Warham ?
359. Why was Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, beheaded ?
360. What other eminent character was led to the block about the same time ?
361. What was the condition of the monasteries in this reign ?
362. What measure did the King adopt respecting them ?
363. Who was the mother of Edward VI. ?
364. What important measure connected with the spread of scripture truth did Cromwell persuade the king to allow ?
365. What restriction did he afterwards put upon this liberty ?
366. What was the end of Cromwell ?
367. Which of the wives of Henry VIII. besides Ann Boleyn, was beheaded ?
368. What lady of rank was burnt for her exemplary piety in this reign ?
369. How was the life of the Duke of Norfolk saved ?
370. Mention some respects in which learning advanced in the reign of Henry VIII.
371. What South American adventurers flourished in this reign ?
372. What ecclesiastical council began its sitting during the reign of Henry VIII. ?
373. Who founded the order of the Jesuits ?

374. What important vegetables were introduced into England in this reign ?
375. What foreign astronomer flourished ?
376. When did Henry VIII. die ?
377. On the accession of Edward VI. who took the chief direction of affairs ?
378. What influence had this reign upon the reformation ?
379. What important religious compilations were prepared in the reign of Edward VI. ?
380. By what means was the peace of Edward the Sixth's reign disturbed ?
381. What two eminent characters fell victims to the intrigues of the old nobility ?
382. On the death of Somerset, who assumed the office of Protector ?
383. Whose son was Guilford Dudley ?
384. Whom did he marry ?
385. What was the object of Northumberland in marrying his son to the Lady Jane Grey ?
386. From which of the daughters of Henry VII. did Lady Jane derive her claim to the throne ?
387. Who had a prior right to the crown ?
388. Who was proclaimed Queen on the death of Edward VI. ?
389. Did the people approve of this step ?
390. What became of Jane and her chief supporters ?
391. Whom did Mary marry ?
392. Was this match acceptable to her people ?
393. What other step distasteful to her people did she adopt ?
394. By what act is Queen Mary's reign characterized ?
395. Who chiefly stimulated the Queen in the persecution of the Protestants ?
396. Who led the van of the noble army of martyrs in this reign ?
397. Mention some of the most eminent of the victims of 'bloody' Mary.
398. What war did Mary engage in at the close of her reign ?
399. What was the chief result of this war ?
400. How long had Calais been in the hands of the English when it was taken by the Duke of Guise ?
401. Whose daughter was Elizabeth ?

402. When did she come to the throne ?
403. What sovereign sought her hand soon after her accession ?
404. What claim did the Pope make on England at the accession of Elizabeth ?
405. In what manner did the Queen proceed in re-establishing the Protestant religion ?
406. What act regulating public worship was passed at the beginning of this reign ?
407. What did this act enjoin ?
408. On what body of religionists, besides the Catholics, did this act press heavily ?
409. What were the peculiar views of the Puritans ?
410. What fact proves that most of the clergy, at the accession of Elizabeth, were not men of principle ?
411. Name two of Queen Elizabeth's earliest counsellors.
412. What nobleman early became a favourite ?
413. To what other nobleman, towards the close of her reign, was she greatly attached ?
414. Where was Mary Queen of Scots brought up ?
415. Whom did Mary of Scotland first marry ?
416. What claim did the Queen of Scots prefer on the death of 'bloody Mary' ?
417. On what ground did she rest this claim ?
418. What eminent Scotch reformer lived at this period ?
419. By what means did the Queen of Scots endeavour to repress the reformation in Scotland ?
420. What circumstance induced Elizabeth to intermeddle with the affairs of Scotland ?
421. Where did Mary go on the death of her husband ?
422. Whom did she, on her first arrival in Scotland, take as her chief adviser ?
423. In what designs did Mary indulge that involved her in numerous troubles ?
424. Who was her second husband ?
425. Name a favourite of Mary's who excited her husband's jealousy.
426. What was the end of this man ?
427. In what dreadful crime was the Queen of Scots implicated ?

428. On the death of Darnley, whom did Queen Mary marry ?
429. What steps did the Scottish Lords take when they lost confidence in their Queen ?
430. Who was appointed Regent during the minority of James VI. ?
431. Where was the Queen of Scots imprisoned by the Regent ?
432. Where did the Queen, on making her escape, give battle to the Regent ?
433. On being defeated, what step did she next take ?
444. What circumstances prevented Elizabeth from espousing the cause of the Queen of Scots ?
445. What was the object of the rising in the north of England in the year 1569 ?
436. What was the end of the Regent Murray ?
437. What was the object of the bull, affecting Queen Elizabeth, which the Pope published in 1571 ?
438. Name an English nobleman who was executed in 1571, for treasonable correspondence with the Queen of Scots.
439. How many of his protestant subjects in Flanders is Charles V. said to have put to death ?
440. On what pretence were the leaders of the protestant party invited to Paris before the massacre of St. Bartholomew ?
441. In what year did the massacre of St. Bartholomew take place ?
442. How many victims fell throughout France on this occasion ?
443. How did the Pope receive the news of the horrid deed ?
444. Who first circumnavigated the globe ?
445. In what year did Drake set out upon his voyage ?
446. Who discovered Virginia ?
447. What was the object of Babington's conspiracy ?
448. On what ground was Mary, Queen of Scots, brought to trial ?
449. Where was she executed ?
450. When did the Spanish Armada set sail from the Tagus ?
451. What officer took the command of the English fleet that opposed the Armada ?
452. By what means was the Spanish Armada dispersed and destroyed ?

453. Why was Henry IV. of France refused a peaceable accession to the throne ?
454. What step did Henry IV. of France adopt in order to satisfy the majority of his nation ?
455. What part of South America did Sir Walter Raleigh explore in 1595 ?
456. In what unsuccessful expedition did the Earl of Essex engage towards the end of Elizabeth's reign ?
457. What crime led the Earl of Essex to the block ?
458. At what age did Elizabeth die ?
459. What circumstances account for the uncontrolled authority possessed by Queen Elizabeth ?
460. What new power, destined afterwards to restrain the authority of the crown, was secretly growing up even in the time of Elizabeth ?
461. Name two courts that were powerful engines of oppression in the reigns of Elizabeth and the early Stuarts ?
462. From what did the Court of the Star Chamber take its name ?
463. Of what offences did the Star Chamber take cognizance ?
464. What celebrated tribunal did the Court of High Commission resemble ?
465. Of what offences did the Court of High Commission take cognizance ?
466. What punishments did the Court of High Commission inflict ?
467. What course were many of the Puritans compelled to adopt in consequence of the arbitrary proceedings of the High Commission Court and the Star Chamber ?
468. What version of the Bible was chiefly used in this reign ?
469. What important civil institution was introduced into England at the close of Elizabeth's reign ?
470. Name a celebrated English poet who flourished at this period.
471. What very important root was first introduced into Europe in this reign ?
472. By what circumstance was the commerce of the country greatly impeded at this time ?
473. What College was founded by Queen Elizabeth ?

## STUARTS.

## JAMES I.

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1603. James I. at the time of his accession was thirty-seven years of age. He had occupied the throne of Scotland from infancy, under the title of James VI. No opposition was made to his accession. In his progress from Edinburgh to London, he distributed the wealth and honours of his new kingdom with a prodigality that disgusted his people, and the meanness of his personal appearance, formed a strong contrast to that of Elizabeth. In the first year of his reign, an attempt was made to place on the throne the Lady Arabella Stuart, James's cousin.\* Sir Walter Raleigh was implicated in this conspiracy. Though his guilt was not fairly proved, he was condemned to death. A reprieve was granted, but he was kept in prison for thirteen years, and, though afterwards liberated, he eventually suffered the sentence.

1604. As the king had been brought up in the Church of Scotland the Puritans expected some favour at his hand. They presented a petition, praying for a further reformation in the church ; this was opposed by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. For the settlement of these disputes a conference of both parties was held at Hampton Court. The king presided in person, and, after proposing some minor alterations, declared his determination to uphold the government and the ceremonial of the church as they then existed. The laws requiring the church to conform strictly to the ecclesiastical canons were put in force, and three hundred ministers were deprived of their livings and punished in other modes. Out of the Hampton Court conference sprung the most important event of this reign, the preparation of that translation of the scriptures which is still used wherever the English language is spoken. On the second day of

\* Lady Arabella Stuart was a descendant of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. by her second husband, the Earl of Angus; James was a descendant of Margaret, by her first husband James IV. and, of course, had a prior claim to the throne.

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the conference, Dr. John Rainolds moved his Majesty "That a translation be made of the whole Bible as consonant as can be to the original Hebrew and Greek, and this to be set out and printed without any marginal notes, and only to be used in all churches of England in time of divine service." The king approved of the suggestion, and gave the work when completed, his sanction,\* but he did not otherwise contribute to the execution of the great design. The first edition appeared in 1611, but it was long before the new translation superseded those already in use. No translation can be compared in point of excellence with the English Bible, and no other version of the scriptures has been so much multiplied and so extensively diffused.

1605. The Roman Catholics had formed great expectations from James, supposing that his own predilections coincided with his mother's strong partialities; their disappointment was great in finding that the penal statutes were to be put in force against them, as in the former reign. A few desperate characters, headed by Robert Catesby, conceived the idea of blowing up the parliament-house with gunpowder, when the king and several members of the royal family were to be present at the opening of the session. Guy Fawkes was chosen to fire the train. All their arrangements were complete, and the appointed day was at hand, when one of the conspirators, Francis Tresham, betrayed the plot to the government. Fawkes and most of his companions were captured, tried, and put to death. Henry Garnet, the superior of the Jesuits in England, was charged with participation in the treason. He was found guilty and executed. Most of the conspirators

\* The king was too much absorbed in hunting, to give much attention to the matter—too much a stranger at the universities to make a selection of translators—and too deep in debt to afford any pecuniary assistance. Forty-seven of the most learned men in the kingdom, divided into six companies, prepared the translation which was then revised by a committee of twelve, selected out of the whole. The only pecuniary assistance obtained by the translators was about £700, which was necessary to maintain the committee of revision, who met in London. This was furnished by the printer, who was to have the sale of the work.

( See *The Annals of the English Bible.* )



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gloried in their horrid design, which they conceived to be meritorious in the sight of God.

During the whole of his reign James was engaged in disputes with parliament. He claimed to reign by divine right, and denied that he was amenable to any human authority. He viewed parliaments simply as a means of replenishing his coffers, and was much annoyed when he found them more ready to discuss grievances than to grant him supplies. The House of Commons strongly contended for liberty of speech. They maintained that they had a right to discuss all matters of state, and that they were answerable to no authority but that of the House itself for anything that was said or done in that assembly. The king refused the claim, and resorted to the unhappy expedient of imprisoning those members who most boldly urged it. To procure money he extorted loans from his subjects without consent of parliament, in contravention of one of the provisions of Magna Charta. These proceedings prepared the way for the dreadful convulsions of the succeeding reign.

King James had two sons, Henry and Charles. Henry was a prince of great promise. He was fond of manly sports and exercises, was moral in his conduct, and zealous in his attachment to the reformed faith. To the

1612. great regret of the nation he died in his eighteenth year.

Had he lived, the misfortunes of his brother Charles might have been avoided. The king had one daughter,

1613. Elizabeth, who was married to Frederick, the Count Palatine of the Rhine.\* The present royal family is descended from her.

1617. In the fifteenth year of his reign James revisited his native realm, with the view of compelling the Scotch to conform to the Church of England. The people, who were strongly attached to the presbyterian form of church government and modes of worship, were most reluctant to adopt the change proposed. With much difficulty he induced the

\* The County Palatine of the Rhine consisted of two independent states, under one sovereign. It no longer has a separate existence. The Upper Palatinate is now united to Bavaria; the greater part of the Lower Palatinate belongs to Hesse Darmstadt and Prussia.

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parliament to adopt his views for a time, but the struggle between the wishes of the crown and the convictions of the people which then commenced, did not cease till the Stuarts were driven from the throne. In England he adopted a measure which gave much offence not only to the puritans but to many of his own clergy, and amongst others Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury. Conceiving that the reformers were too strict in the observance of the Lord's Day, he issued a proclamation encouraging the people to engage in sports after divine service in the morning, such as dancing, archery, leaping, vaulting, also May-poles, May-games, Whitsunales, and morris-dances. The "Book of Sports," as this profane proclamation was termed, was ordered to be read in all the churches, and some of the clergy who declined doing so were prosecuted in the Star-Chamber.

Sir Walter Raleigh, after enduring an imprisonment of thirteen years in the Tower, was liberated and suffered to undertake an expedition to Guiana, where he hoped, by the discovery of mines of gold, to retrieve his fortunes. The adventure proved unsuccessful. In the course of it, his troops, contrary to his wish, came into collision with the Spanish settlers. On his return home, the Spaniards, who recognized in him an old enemy, accused him to the king, of having made an attack upon their colonists in Guiana. James, willing to please the Spaniards, had him put to death, in virtue of the sentence which had been passed upon him fifteen years before.

1621. The name of Sir Francis Bacon is famous in literature. He pointed out the true method of investigating nature. Before his time philosophers were in the habit of deducing facts from abstract principles, instead of drawing principles from facts. He was promoted by James to the office of Lord Chancellor, and obtained the title of Viscount St. Albans. He was extravagant in his habits, and hence, constantly in want of money. Being accused of accepting bribes in the execution of his high office, he was impeached by parliament and degraded. "Verily, man, in his best estate, is altogether vanity."

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1623. Towards the close of his life the marriage of his son Charles, to the Infanta of Spain, much engaged the attention of the king. The people were opposed to it, for they feared that so close a connexion with a country that was thoroughly devoted to the interests of the Pope, would lead to the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in England. Charles, intent upon hastening the match, visited the Spanish court in company with the Duke of Buckingham, the marriage treaty was prepared, the day for the celebration of it was fixed, and all the other arrangements were nearly complete, when it was suddenly broken off. This unexpected result, which was ascribed to the intrigues of Buckingham, caused great indignation in Spain. A new treaty of marriage was shortly afterwards arranged between Charles and the princess Henrietta Maria, sister to the King of France, but James did not live to see it carried into effect. He died in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and the twenty-third of his reign.
1625. James was characterized by Sully as "the wisest fool in Christendom." He received from the celebrated George Buchanan the education of a scholar, but his conduct was often unprincipled and unwise. His court was licentious and profligate to an extreme degree. He was ruled by favourites; Lord Rochester in the beginning of his reign and the Duke of Buckingham afterwards, were the unworthy objects of his chief regard. Both were men of low origin.

An important step was taken in this reign for the benefit of Ireland. Some extensive domains in the north having become the property of the crown, they were peopled by colonists from England and the Lowlands of Scotland. The result proved most beneficial, those portions which were formerly the wildest in the whole of Ireland soon became those in which industry and civilization made the most progress.

In this reign, Lord Napier, of Merchiston, (near Edinburgh,) invented logarithms, and William Baffin, an Englishman, discovered and surveyed Baffin's Bay. The dignity of baronet was created by James. Shakspeare died in 1613.

1625. Charles was in the twenty-fifth year of his age when he ascended the throne. He inherited his father's absurd notions respecting the divine right of kings. He was also blindly devoted to his father's unworthy favourite, Buckingham. His first care was to celebrate his marriage with the Princess Henrietta Maria.

Parliament being assembled, the king demanded large supplies of money ; the commons only granted sufficient for his immediate use, and then proceeded to the discussion of grievances. They, also, instead of voting as had long been the usage, the duties of tonnage and poundage\* to the king for life, granted them only for a year. The parliament was about to impeach Buckingham, when it was dissolved by the king.

At the instigation of his favourite, the king plunged the nation into a war with Spain. An expedition was sent against Cadiz, but it was unsuccessful, and the king was again compelled to resort to parliament for supplies.

1626. The second parliament of this reign was as intractable as the first, and it too, was speedily dissolved.

Charles now resolved to raise money by his own authority. He levied tonnage and poundage, exacted ship money,† and demanded loans, which he never meant to repay. Those who refused to comply with his arbitrary demands were sent to serve in the army or navy, or were imprisoned.

1627. Charles next engaged in a war with France, in order to gratify his favourite, Buckingham, who had quarrelled with Richelieu, the prime minister of the French monarch. Buckingham headed an expedition against Rochelle, which signally failed.

1628. In these circumstances Charles summoned his third parliament. The commons granted liberal supplies, but required in return, the king's consent to the Petition of Right. This petition was grounded upon the maxims that no freeman should be imprisoned without a lawful cause assigned, and that no tax or loan should be levied by the

\* Equivalent to the custom-house duties of the present day.

† A tax raised for the support of the Navy.

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king, without consent of parliament. After many attempts at evasion, the king was obliged to give his consent to this measure, and he immediately afterwards prorogued parliament. The Petition of Right was in effect a second Magna Charta.

When about to embark on a second expedition against Rochelle, Buckingham fell by the knife of an assassin. John Felton, owned the deed, and was executed as a murderer.

On the death of Buckingham, the king took as his chief counsellors, Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards created Earl of Stafford, and Laud, Bishop of London, who was eventually raised to the see of Canterbury.

1629. On the 20th of January, 1629, parliament re-assembled. The members of the House of Commons proceeded to protest against "innovations in religion, and the countenance which the king had lately given to the adherents of popery and arminianism, and his arbitrary proceedings in collecting taxes not sanctioned by them." This measure being most distasteful to the king, he dissolved the parliament. Sir John Eliot and some more of the most active members of the lower house, were summoned to answer for their conduct before the council. They refused to give any account out of parliament for what they had done in it, and were committed to the tower, 1632. where Eliot languished and died.

During the next twelve years Charles ruled without a parliament—exercising despotic authority, taking his subjects' money at will, and arbitrarily punishing all who murmured at his proceedings.

- One of the first attempts to resist these despotic measures was made by the celebrated John Hampden, 1637. who refused the payment of ship money. His resistance was for the time ineffectual, as the crown lawyers declared the impost to be lawful, but a spirit was excited throughout the nation that afterwards manifested itself more powerfully. The puritans being violently persecuted by Archbishop Laud, numbers of them emigrated to North America. Hampden and Oliver Cromwell were on board ship about to join the

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pilgrim fathers at Massachusetts Bay, when they were arbitrarily forbidden to go.

Whilst affairs were in this portentous state, Charles, following his father's footsteps, made an attempt to introduce into Scotland, a religious establishment similar to that in England. A liturgy, very offensive to the people, and which they regarded as nearly allied to that of Rome, was prepared by Laud, and ordered to be read in every parish church, July 23d, 1637. The people refused to listen, and violent tumults ensued. In Edinburgh a stool was thrown at the head of the Dean who officiated, which was the signal for a general assault. Remonstrance having failed to induce the king to change his purpose, the opponents of the liturgy organized a formidable opposition throughout the land. They bound themselves by a solemn league and covenant to renounce popery and to resist the imposition of the liturgy and canons of the king. From this circumstance they were called Covenanters. Nothing daunted, the king prepared to effect his purpose by an appeal to arms. The covenanters adopted measures of defence. Alexander Lesley, an officer of great experience in the wars of Germany, was elected General of the covenanting army. Several years of contention and bloodshed ensued, but all the efforts of Charles were ineffectual to crush the spirit of the people.

1640. The wants of the king having become pressing, he once more resorted to parliament for a supply. It met on the 13th of April, but being determined to discuss grievances before granting supplies, it was dissolved on the 5th of May. This was named the Short Parliament.

The Scotch army, in the autumn of this year, entered England and repelled the king's forces. In this extremity, being destitute of money, he was compelled to venture upon the calling of another parliament—it was his last. "The Long Parliament," as from the duration of its sitting it is called, met on the 3rd of November, 1640. Into its hands were put the destinies of the country, for the king after a most persevering attempt to govern without a

1641. parliament found the effort vain. He fell, as it were, ex-

hausted into its hands. A little timely concession would have saved many inroads upon the royal prerogative. Many of the demands of the parliament were yielded with so bad a grace as to convince most that the king would revoke his concessions as soon as he had the power. One of its first measures was to accuse the Earl of Strafford of high treason. A bill of attainder, declaring him guilty, passed both houses, and the king yielded to the wishes of the popular party, though he had assured the Earl "on the word of a king" that he should not suffer "in life, honour or fortune." He was beheaded on Tower Hill, May 12th, 1641. There can be little doubt that the principal charge of the Commons was correct, that he had endeavoured to render the king absolute.

Another important bill received the king's assent at the same time, providing that the parliament should not be dissolved without consent of both houses until all grievances were redressed. This rendered them to a great extent independent of the monarch. The courts of star-chamber and high commission were suppressed.

An event of a different character which had considerable influence upon the destinies of the country occurred at this period, on the 2nd of May, the marriage between the king's daughter Mary, then in her tenth year, and William, Prince of Orange, was solemnized at Whitehall. They became the parents of William III. of England. With a view of bringing the Scots to submission the king again visited his northern dominions. The Earl of Montrose, who originally belonged to the covenanting party, joined the royalists. An unsuccessful attempt of the king to seize Argyle, Hamilton, and Lanark, noblemen who were opposed to his policy, caused great consternation throughout England and Scotland.

In the midst of these alarms the Irish massacre occurred. A simultaneous rising of the native Irish took place throughout the country, and upwards of forty thousand\* English protestants were put to death. The most savage atrocities were practised on the occasion. The priests

\* The number is variously stated, the general impression at the time was that 200,000 protestants perished in this rebellion.

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exhorted the people to spare none of the English. The king was accused of having himself excited this rebellion. He was at least strongly disposed to favour the catholic party, and his wife, to whose opinion he deferred on most occasions, was a professed and bigoted catholic.

The parliament felt themselves placed in a critical position, and Hampden, supported by the more earnest of his party, succeeded in carrying their celebrated Remonstrance, to be presented to Charles. This document was a recapitulation of all the illegal acts which had taken place since the king's accession, laying the blame, however, not on the king himself, but on his ill-advisers, who were called "a malignant party." The measure was not carried without great difficulty.

1642. All confidence was now lost between the king and parliament, and an imprudent act on the part of the monarch, brought matters to extremities. He entered the House of Commons, attended by his guards, with the avowed purpose of seizing five of its members who were obnoxious to him. Being warned of his intention the five members had withdrawn. So violent a breach of the privileges of parliament was equivalent to a declaration of war, and both parties were now bent upon an appeal to arms.

The House of Commons passed a bill, requiring the militia to be put under their control. The House of Lords were, with difficulty, induced to give it their approval; but, henceforth, the opinion of the peers possessed little weight. The king refused his consent. The measure was an undoubted invasion of the regal prerogative, but it was justified on the plea of necessity, for, as Clarendon remarks, "There were few who did not believe it to be a very necessary provision for the peace and safety of the kingdom."

The queen retired to the continent, taking with her the crown jewels, to purchase arms and ammunition for the impending contest.

In order to secure the magazine at Hull, Charles proceeded to that place, but the gates were closed against his admission. This was the first open act of hostility towards him.



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Both parties proceeded to raise forces ; the parliament had the advantage. The people of London and all the great towns were in its favour ; the great body of the nobility and gentry was on the side of the king—the catholics were unanimous in his support.

The king raised the royal standard at Nottingham, August 22nd, 1642. The Earl of Essex assumed the command of the parliamentary forces. Charles entrusted the chief command of his troops to his nephew, Prince Rupert (son of the Elector and his sister,) an impetuous young man, who was quite unfit for the charge.

The first battle in this revolutionary strife was fought on Sunday, October 23rd, at Edge-hill, in Warwickshire ; both parties claimed the victory.

1643. Early in the campaign of 1643 the parliamentary party met with a severe loss in the death of the "patriot" Hampden. He was mortally wounded in a night skirmish in Chalgrove-field, near Thame. The parliament being in need of reinforcements, sought the aid of the Scots. The majority of the parliament at this time were Presbyterians, and enjoyed the sympathy of their brethren in Scotland. As a preliminary to united effort the English Presbyterians joined the Scotch in taking the covenant, which from that period was called "The solemn league and covenant of two nations." In addition to an engagement to promote the reformed religion, it contained a clause binding them to defend the king's person, and to preserve the rights of parliament and the liberties of the kingdom. Another important step shortly followed. An assembly of divines, of both countries, met at Westminster, to draw up a statement of scriptural doctrine and church government for the adoption of the two countries. A confession of faith, and directory of public worship were compiled which met the approval of parliament, and presbyterianism became the established religion in both countries. The Westminster Confession still continues to be the religious standard of the Church of Scotland.

The first battle of Newbury was fought September 20th ; the advantage was on the side of the parliament.

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Amongst the slain on the royalist side was Lord Falkland, one of the most estimable characters of the day—a man who ardently wished for peace.

Charles, to strengthen his cause, formed a truce with the Catholics of Ireland, and obtained from that country supplies both of men and money. Early in the 1644. following year he required such of the members of both Houses of Parliament as adhered to his cause to meet him at Oxford; which they did and granted him supplies.

The Scotch troops entered England under the command of Lord Leven.

On July 2nd the battle of Marston Moor was fought. The numbers were about equal, twenty-five thousand on each side. The parliament obtained a decisive victory, chiefly through the exertions of Cromwell. The number of the slain was upwards of four thousand, the greater portion of whom were royalists.

Strong suspicions being entertained that several of the commanders of the parliamentary forces were not acting with the vigour requisite to bring the war to a speedy termination, Cromwell proposed in the House of Commons that the members of both houses should be ineligible to all offices, civil and military. This measure, which was called the self-denying ordinance, was eventually carried. Essex, Manchester, Denbigh, and others, resigned their commands, and Sir Thomas Fairfax was named commander-in-chief. As the services of Cromwell could not be dispensed with, he was retained in his 1645. command. On the 10th of January Archbishop Laud was beheaded on Tower Hill. He was condemned by parliament on a charge of attempting to introduce arbitrary power, and to set up popery in the realm. The prelate was in the seventy-second year of his age.

The parliament also appointed a committee to enquire into the lives and doctrines of the clergy, and to eject from their livings such as were guilty of immorality or who preached false doctrine. Nearly two thousand were deprived, but were allowed to retain a small portion of their incomes.

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Before opening the campaign of this year, an effort was made to bring the contest to a close, by an amicable adjustment of differences. Commissioners from the king and parliament met at Uxbridge; but, after much discussion, they separated, without coming to terms. As the parliament had no confidence in the king's sincerity, they could not in common prudence agree to terms that put them at the mercy of the monarch. Amongst other things, it was required that they should disband their forces. The king was the less inclined to listen to the conditions proposed by the parliament, as he had just received tidings that Montrose, at the head of a troop of savage Irish and Highland Celts, had achieved some signal victories in the north. Meanwhile, the parliamentary forces were remodelled, a rigorous discipline was introduced, and men of loose morals were rejected. The soldiers, who were henceforward to fight the battles of the Commonwealth, were men of tried valour and of religious principle. The wisdom of these proceedings soon appeared. On the 14th of June, 1645, the battle of Naseby was fought, in which the royalist cause received a mortal blow. This victory, also, was mainly achieved by the courage and conduct of Cromwell. The king fled to Oxford, and shut himself up in the fortifications of 1646. that place during the winter. In the spring, the army was about to invest Oxford, when Charles, rather than fall into the hands of Fairfax and his party, fled to the Scots, who were then besieging Newark. Since the English army had been remodelled, the majority of its officers and soldiers adhered to the independent form of church government; the Scotch were presbyterians. Some variance had sprung up between the two armies on religious grounds, and Charles conceived that he might promote his own views by playing the one party against the other. To effect this, he delivered himself up to the weaker body. The Scots marched homewards, having the king's person in custody; but they were soon afterwards induced to deliver him up to the commissioners appointed by the parliament for that purpose. One condition of their doing so was their recovering the arrears of pay which were due to them.

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1647. The civil war, after a duration of nearly four years, was now virtually at an end, but the difficult task of settling the constitution, and of disposing of the king's person and claims, remained to be accomplished. The common enemy being subdued, discord arose among the parliamentarians.

The parliament required the army to lay down their arms. Cromwell and his party conceiving that to do so, would be to forfeit the fruit of their victories, refused to comply, and to strengthen themselves seized the person of the king. They also expelled from the house of commons some members who were obnoxious to them. Cromwell wishful to make terms with the king, offered proposals more moderate than any that had yet been made. Charles indignantly refused them. The king soon afterwards escaped from the custody of the army and fled to the Isle of Wight, but he was soon retaken.

Many of Charles's former enemies now sympathized with him and thought that the army were carrying matters too far. The royal standard was again raised in Wales, Kent, Essex, and other places, and a Scottish army entered England to oppose the cause which they had before so powerfully aided. The English royalists and their Scotch allies were totally routed at Preston.

1648. Numbers now began to accuse the king of being the cause of the calamitous war that had so long prevailed, and of all the blood that had been spilt. The admirers of a republican form of government were on the increase. A majority of the parliament was still in favour of monarchy, and they again sent commissioners to treat with the king. On the return of the commission it was agreed that the concessions of the king were sufficient grounds for settling the peace of the kingdom. The army had by this time taken up their quarters in London and its neighbourhood, and were dissatisfied with the proceedings of the house. Col. Pride, supported by a regiment of horse and foot, went to Westminster and secured forty of the members obnoxious to his party; others were forbidden to attend. The house was thus reduced to about fifty members, and was named in derision the Rump Parliament.

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1649. On the 1st of January, 1649, the commons voted that it was treason for a king of England to levy war against the parliament and people, and next day passed an ordinance for the trial of their sovereign. The house of lords refused to concur in the measure. About seventy commissioners, presided over by Bradshaw, sat in Westminster Hall, for the trial of the royal prisoner. The king declined the authority of the court, and maintained that as king, he could not be tried. After hearing some formal evidence, the court pronounced the monarch guilty, and sentenced him to death. The warrant for his execution was signed by fifty-nine of the commissioners, and sentence was executed on the 30th of January, in front of the palace of Whitehall. He owed his untimely fate to his insincerity. "When his fancied rights and prerogative were in question, neither his word nor his oath could be trusted."\*

Soon after the execution of the king, there appeared a work named *Icon Basiliké*, or a portraiture of his Majesty, which excited much sympathy on his behalf. It was said to have been written by the king, but its real author was Dr. Gauden, who afterwards claimed and obtained the see of Worcester, for the service. The illustrious Milton was employed by the parliament to answer it; his reply is named *Iconoclastes*, or the *Image-breaker*. The poet performed his task, but

"—————overply'd

In liberty's defence——"

the effort cost him his eye-sight.

#### OLIVER THE PROTECTOR.

1649. On the death of the king, the house of commons abolished the house of peers, and declared monarchy to be dangerous to liberty. The parliament which was now the sole source of power, appointed a council of state to carry its designs into execution. In a disorganized state of society, the army must ever be the ruling power; it was so, in this instance. Oliver Cromwell, in virtue of his office of Major-General, was the head of the common-

\*Keightley.

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**1649.** wealth. In judging of his character, we must enquire not whether he resorted to expedients which, in a time of social quiet are constitutional, but whether in the circumstances in which he was placed he employed his power for the weal of the country, or the reverse. The government underwent several modifications during the period which elapsed between the death of Charles I. and the restoration. At first, it was republican, and Cromwell had no civil power beyond that which a seat in the house of commons and at the council board gave him. In 1654, the office of Lord Protector was created ; under this title Cromwell assumed the post of chief magistrate, and, at his installation, exchanged the military sword for that of justice. At a still later period (1658) the house of lords was re-organized, under the name of "The other House," and the government of the country brought into close approximation to its ancient form. Cromwell would, probably, have assumed the title of king, which was offered him by the parliament, but for the repugnance of some of his chief officers to the name.

The protectorate of Cromwell was a blessing to the land ; but, for his vigorous interference, the visionary republicans would have made it the prey of anarchy, or the royalists have succeeded in establishing a despotic monarchy.

His path, however, was beset with difficulties. The presbyterians who were opposed to episcopacy, and to the unconstitutional measures of the king, were equally opposed to the independent form of church government to which the army was attached ; they also vied with the royalists in denouncing the violence that had been done to the person of the monarch. The republicans, as the constitution became monarchical in its form, became the bitter foes of the protector. The army, too, knew their power, and were disposed to dictate to their officers, as these had been accustomed to do to the parliament. It required all Cromwell's promptitude to repress a mutiny that sprung up in the ranks, soon after the death of the king.

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The Scottish parliament was disposed to espouse the cause of Charles the Second, and receive him as their lawful king. Before doing so, they required him to take  
 1650. the solemn league and covenant. Montrose, who had landed in Scotland with some foreign troops, advised the king not to come under these obligations, but await the result of his efforts. Montrose, however, soon fell into the hands of the Scottish parliament, and was hanged in Edinburgh, on a gallows thirty feet high. Charles then submitted, and was crowned at Scone, on the first day of the year 1651.

The English parliament now proposed to resist the efforts of their former auxiliaries. General Fairfax having declined the service, Cromwell led an army into Scotland. The Scots were completely routed at Dunbar on the 3d of September, which was Cromwell's birthday. Edinburgh opened its gates to Cromwell, and the castle, which had never before yielded to a besieger, was taken after a brief resistance. Next season Crom-  
 1651. well renewed his operations in Scotland, with a view to its entire subjugation. The whole country was soon reduced, and the parliament of England passed a law abolishing the Scottish monarchy, and incorporating that kingdom with their own. Thus a union was effected, which James I. and Charles I. had in vain attempted to accomplish. Charles, hard pressed by Cromwell, resolved to adopt the expedient of carrying the war into the enemy's country. He expected the royalists to flock to his standard. Entering England by Carlisle, he passed through Cheshire and Shropshire, and came to Worcester, where he was proclaimed by the mayor. Cromwell followed him, and on the 3d of September (the day of the victory of Dunbar) gained the crowning victory of Worcester. Charles, after enduring many hardships, and encountering many perils, effected his escape to France. After the departure of Cromwell, Scotland was committed to the charge of General Monk.

Immediately after the death of Charles I., Ireland engaged the attention of the parliament. It was in a state of complete rebellion, and Cromwell was appointed

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to bring it to submission. His military successes in that island were brilliant ; nothing could resist the progress of his arms. In order to punish the Irish for the massacre of the protestants in the late reign, and to induce the towns who still held out against him to lay down their arms, he put to the sword whole garrisons that had resisted his progress, and desolated some of the most fertile provinces of that unhappy country. Affairs in Scotland requiring his attention, he left General Ireton, his son-in-law, to complete the work which he had begun. The policy which Cromwell pursued towards Ireland during the whole of his protectorate was directed towards the extirpation of the ancient race. Many were banished to the West Indies and America. The Catholic gentry were encouraged to enlist, with their retainers, in the service of continental princes, whilst every encouragement was given to the English and Lowland Scotch to settle in the places thus made vacant. Had the protector lived a few years longer, it is probable that the Irish race would have been absorbed by the Anglo-Saxon.

The management of affairs at home proved the most difficult part of the task undertaken by Cromwell. He endeavoured at first to conciliate the royalists, but, finding this to be vain, he adopted an opposite policy. Suspicious persons were imprisoned, and an income tax of ten per cent. was imposed upon all who had borne arms for the king. To effect these objects England and Wales were divided into twelve districts, and a major-general, an officer armed with very large powers, was set over each. The rule of these officers was, in many instances, found to be very oppressive.

The Long Parliament continued its sittings for four years after the death of the king. Though it had lost the confidence of the country, the members were unwilling to lay down their power by a voluntary dissolution. Mutual jealousies sprung up between Cromwell and them, which led to the extinction of their power. Going to the house  
1653. with a party of soldiers, he dispersed the members, and ordered the doors of the house to be locked. He after-



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wards summoned three parliaments. None of them, however, completely co-operated with him, and they were all dissolved after each sitting for a few months.

The first, or the little parliament, consisted of one hundred and fifty-six individuals, who were not elected by the constituencies of the country, but were chosen by the protector himself on the recommendation of the congregational churches. It is often called the Barebones parliament, from the name of one of its members. His second parliament, which was regularly elected, was summoned to meet on his fortunate day, September 1654. 3rd, in the following year. Indulging in debates which affected the protector's authority, it was dissolved at the 1656. earliest opportunity. His third parliament was at first more tractable, but several of its members being removed to the new house of lords, the protector lost his majority, and he was obliged to dissolve it abruptly. Whilst contemplating summoning a fourth, death seized him.

The foreign policy of the Protector was bold and successful. A misunderstanding having occurred between the Long Parliament and Holland, war ensued, in which, after several naval actions, the English triumphed. Van Tromp and De Ruyter were the Dutch admirals; Blake the English. In order to humble the Dutch further, who were the greatest shipping nation of that period, the famous Navigation Act was passed, which prohibited the introduction into England of merchandize in foreign vessels. Both France and Spain sought the friendship of the Protector. He declared in favour of France, and war with Spain followed. Blake was successful against the Spanish fleet, and at Teneriffe made many rich prizes. Jamaica was taken from them, and they were compelled to yield to the English the town of Dunkirk, in Flanders. Cromwell interfered to stop the massacre of the Vaudois, in the valley of Lucerne, and compelled the Duke of Savoy to allow his protestant subjects to exercise, without molestation, the religion of their forefathers. He found England without influence amongst the nations of Europe, he left it feared and honoured by all.

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1658. The public anxieties and domestic afflictions of the protector proved too much for his frame. His last sickness was an ague. In the midst of a terrific tempest, on the night preceding his fortunate day, the 3rd of September, he yielded up his mighty spirit. He was in the sixtieth year of his age. He was buried in Westminster Abbey with great pomp.

The character of Cromwell, after having lain for two centuries under a load of obloquy, is beginning to be understood. Milton, who knew him well, thus addresses him :—

“Cromwell, our chief of men, who through a cloud  
Not of war only, but detractions rude,  
Guided by faith and matchless fortitude,  
To peace and truth thy glorious way hast plough'd,  
And on the neck of crowned fortune proud  
Hast rear'd God's trophies, and his work pursued,  
While Darwen stream with blood of Scots imbrued,  
And Dunbar field resounds thy praises loud,  
And Worcester's laureat wreath,———”

Archbishop Usher, primate of Ireland, and Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, died during the protectorate. Sir Matthew Hale was raised to the bench by Cromwell. The celebrated divines, Baxter, Owen, and Howe, were chaplains to the protector. Bishop Hall and Jeremy Taylor were attached to the royalist cause, and flourished in the period extending from the commencement of the civil war to the restoration. In this era the sect called Quakers had its rise; their founder, George Fox, first assumed the office of a public teacher, in 1647.

## CHARLES II.

1658. Richard Cromwell succeeded his father in the Protectorate, but he was destitute of the mental energy requisite for the task. Unable to satisfy the rival claims of the parliament and the army, he resigned his office. General Monk, who had long commanded the forces in Scotland, entered into a correspondence with the exiled monarch, and finding that there was a strong feeling in favour of his restoration, avowed his attachment to the royal cause. The enemies of the monarch were imprisoned,

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and a new parliament called which invited him to the 1660. throne. Charles entered London on the 29th of May, his birth-day, amidst the joyful acclamations of his subjects.

The restoration was too hastily effected. If the opportunity had been seized to impose upon the monarch those restrictions which experience had proved to be essential to the welfare of the subject, the revolution of 1688 might have been avoided. As it was, the king was restored, unconditionally to the throne, and the liberties of the country lay prostrate at his feet. A very short period elapsed before those who were principally concerned had reason bitterly to repent of their rashness.

1660. Charles was thirty years of age at his accession. He chose as his chief adviser Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Lord Clarendon. An act of indemnity was passed exempting from punishment all but those who had actually sat in judgment on the late king. Of these several were put to death. The bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, were taken out of their graves, and after being suspended from the gallows at Tyburn a whole day were re-interred beneath the place of execution. The arrears due to the army were paid and the whole of the troops disbanded, except General Monk's own regiment and two others stationed at the palace as a royal guard. This was the origin of a standing army in England; the country had hitherto entirely relied for its defence upon the militia, which was only called out in cases of emergency.

The church of England was restored as in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Charles dissolved the parliament by which his restoration had been sanctioned at the close of the first year of his reign.

The Scotch who had freely shed their blood for their sovereign, in his adversity, met with but little favour at his hands. The Union which Cromwell had effected, he in a great measure disannulled; he restored the Scottish parliament, and had justice administered according to Scottish Law. To this day the kingdom of Great Britain suffers under the disadvantage of having a different code of laws

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in its northern and southern sections. The Scotch were strongly attached to the presbyterian form of church government, and to the religious doctrines propounded by the Westminster assembly of divines. Charles re-established episcopacy, and again imposed the liturgy of Laud. The people refused to comply, and the ministers and their congregations were constrained to worship God in the fields and mountain glens. Even this was not tolerated, and the covenanters were hunted by a brutal soldiery, like wild beasts upon the mountains, and remorselessly slaughtered wherever they were found. The persecuted people were maddened into resistance. At the Pentland Hills they were defeated; at the battle of Drumclog, near Strathaven, they were victorious; at the battle of Bothwell Bridge, (Lanarkshire,) they were overthrown with great slaughter. Graham, of Claverhouse, rendered himself peculiarly conspicuous in the work of persecution.

1661. In the second year of his reign Charles met his second parliament. This assembly sat for eighteen years, and from the circumstance of several of its members receiving bribes from the government it has been named the pensioned parliament. Among the early measures of this parliament was the passing of the corporation and the uniformity acts. The corporation act required all persons before being admitted to offices of trust and power in municipal bodies to receive the sacrament according to the rites of the church of England. By the act of uniformity, all clergymen who did not subscribe their assent to the book of common prayer before the feast of St. Bartholomew, 1662, were to be deprived of their preferments. On the day (Aug. 24th) that the act took effect two thousand ministers, comprehending many of the best and most learned men in England, left their livings. Subsequent measures of great severity were adopted towards them. Their people were forbidden to meet together for worship even in private houses, and they were not allowed to reside within five miles of any town. The breach of these regulations was visited with excessive and cruel punishment.

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**1662.** Charles married the Infanta of Portugal. Besides a large sum of money, he received Tangier, on the coast of Barbary, and the island of Bombay, in the East Indies, as her dowry.

Two severe calamities befell the city of London in the **1665.** early part of this reign. The plague swept away in a short time a hundred thousand of its inhabitants, and in **1666.** the following year, a fire took place which raged three days without intermission, and left the greater part of the city a mass of ruins.

The foreign policy of this monarch was most disreputable. He sold Dunkirk to the French. He declared war against the Dutch, but after suffering them to brave him in his own ports, he was glad to accept of peace upon terms dishonourable to England.\*

Clarendon, who had in the earlier part of the reign guided the affairs of state, at the close of the first Dutch war fell into disgrace, and was banished the kingdom. He retired to Rouen, where he wrote his great work "The History of the Rebellion." On the fall of Clarendon, the Duke of Buckingham, a man of depraved morals and a professed atheist, became prime minister.

**1668.** The celebrated triple alliance was the wisest and most politic measure adopted in this reign, and had it been faithfully observed would have been a lasting blessing to Europe. This was a treaty concluded by the three protestant states, England, Holland, and Sweden, for the purpose of restraining within due limits the rival kingdoms of France and Spain. The chief promoter of this measure was Sir William Temple, a learned man and an upright statesman.

**1672.** In defiance of the triple alliance, the king again made war upon the Dutch. Charles was urged to this step by the King of France. In a secret treaty, which was concluded at Versailles about the year 1670, it was stipulated

\* The Dutch admiral seized the opportunity of eluding the English fleet and entered the Thames, took possession of Sheerness, sailed up the Medway nearly as far as Chatham, burnt several large English men-of-war and a magazine full of stores, blew up the fortifications and retired in safety.

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that the King of England should receive an annual stipend of two hundred thousand pounds on condition that he should attempt to establish the catholic religion in England, and promote the ambitious designs of Louis on the continent. Charles continued for the remainder of his life to be a pensioner of France. The English nation, though ignorant of this disgraceful treaty, were averse to the Dutch war ; after several battles had been fought the house of commons withheld the supplies, and compelled the king to come to terms.

- Throughout the whole of this reign the protestant part of the community were greatly alarmed at the efforts of the court to re-establish popery. These fears were considerably increased when the Duke of York, brother to the king, and next heir to the crown, abjured the protestant religion, and declared himself a member of the catholic communion. To prevent the dreaded
1673. evil, the Test Act was passed. By this act all persons holding offices of trust and authority were required to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, to abjure annually the doctrine of substantiation, and to receive the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. The Test and Corporation Acts continued in force in England until 1829. The Duke of York resigned his offices, and retired to the continent.
1677. To the great joy of the nation the Princess Mary, daughter of the Duke of York, and presumptive heir to the English crown, was married to the protestant prince William of Orange.
1678. The popish plot threw the nation into a state of extreme alarm. Titus Oates, and some other confederates, affirmed on oath that a conspiracy had been formed by the catholics for the murder of the king, the subversion of the government, and the re-establishment of popery. The murder, under mysterious circumstances, of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, the magistrate before whom the depositions of Oates were taken, increased the public suspicion, for it was generally considered that this murder had been perpetrated by the papists as an act of revenge. Many persons were tried and executed on the

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testimony of Oates and his confederates for being concerned in the plot or in the murder of Godfrey. The truth of this remarkable affair has never been ascertained. The whole was strenuously denied by the papists, but it was firmly believed by the majority of the nation. That the Jesuits were engaged in nefarious plots against the protestant interest and government cannot be doubted, but how far Oates was acquainted with their plans is matter of question.

The nation had scarcely recovered from the consternation occasioned by the popish plot, when the third parliament of the reign assembled. A bill for excluding the Duke of York from the succession, passed the House of Commons, but the king who was determined not to give his consent to it, dissolved the parliament. Before this was done, however, Lord Shaftesbury procured the passing of a most important law, which has ever since been a great protection against arbitrary or protracted imprisonment. By this law, called the Habeas Corpus Act, whoever has a person in custody is obliged to shew that he has legal authority for his proceedings, and a prisoner may claim to be discharged on bail, if not indicted at the next sessions.

1679. The Meal-tub Plot now came to light. The plan of it was said to have been discovered in a meal tub. It is supposed to have been a contrivance of the papists to discredit the witnesses of Oates's plot, and fix a charge of treason on the presbyterians ; but the mystery of it was never clearly unravelled.

1680. A new parliament, the fourth of the reign, met at Westminster, but the commons having resolved upon passing the bill for excluding the Duke of York from the succession, it was speedily dissolved.

1681. In the following year, the king made one more trial of a parliament, which he summoned to meet him at Oxford. Notwithstanding the eminent loyalty of the place of assembly, this parliament was of the same temper as the preceding ; and the king dissolved it, with a fixed determination to dispense in future with that essential part of the English constitution.

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The succeeding years of the reign exhibit one unbroken series of despotic measures. Unrighteous judges were placed upon the bench, one of the most notorious of whom was Jeffreys. London and many other cities were deprived of their charters, which were only restored on condition of the king exercising a veto upon the appointment of the mayors, sheriffs, and other officers. By this means, juries favourable to the designs of the court were selected, and verdicts against all, whom it chose to arraign, easily procured.

The country was now writhing under the exercise of a tyranny more oppressive than any that had been experienced in the reign of Charles I. Whilst the leaders of the patriotic party were concerting constitutional measures to avert the danger of a popish succession, rash  
1683. men by their precipitancy increased the peril. A plot was discovered, the object of which was to assassinate the king as he passed Rye House, in Staffordshire, on his road from Newmarket. Lord William Russell, who had zealously urged the passing of the suspension bill, was accused by government of being concerned in this plot. Though the only evidence against him was his having once called at the house of one of the conspirators, who was a wine merchant, for the purpose of tasting some wines, he was condemned and executed. He was a man of the most amiable and honourable character, and sincerely attached to the religion and constitution of his country. The death of another patriot was also determined upon. Algernon Sidney may be said to have been condemned without any evidence, and he died glorying in having to suffer for the good old cause. The indignation excited by the sacrifice of these eminent men greatly strengthened the patriotic party. Many other persons of less note were put to death on the charge of being implicated in the Rye House plot. But the days of Charles were numbered. He was seized with an illness which carried him off in a few days. On his death-bed he professed himself to be a Roman Catholic, he received the sacrament according to the popish ritual, and submitted to the rite of extreme unction. He died in the 55th year of his age.



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1685. Charles the second was an abandoned profligate. His court was of the most licentious character, and by its example did much to corrupt the morals of every class in the kingdom.

In this reign the terms Whig and Tory began to be used. Both were originally terms of reproach. Carolina, and subsequently, Pennsylvania, were settled soon after the restoration. During this reign Milton, who had been Latin secretary to Cromwell, wrote his immortal poems, *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*; he died in 1674. Butler, the author of *Hudibras*, and Dryden flourished. Bunyan, imprisoned in Bedford jail, under the act of uniformity, wrote the *Pilgrim's Progress*, a work which has been more extensively read than any book except the bible. The Royal Society, of which the Hon. Robert Boyle was one of the chief ornaments, was established in 1660. Blood, a disreputable disbanded officer, made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to steal the crown jewels from the tower. He afterwards became a pensioner of the crown, and a favourite with the king. Sir Christopher Wren, the famous architect, flourished in this reign. The destruction of many of the public buildings of London, by the great fire, brought his genius into requisition. St. Paul's Church, London, is his great work; it was not finished until the reign of Queen Anne.

## JAMES II.

1685. Notwithstanding the efforts which had previously been made to exclude the Duke of York from the throne, he ascended it on the death of his brother, without opposition. James began his reign by promising to govern according to law, and to support the church as then established, but his conduct soon falsified his professions. He went openly and in royal state to mass, and sent an envoy to Rome to procure the re-admission of England into the bosom of the Roman Catholic church. In defiance of existing laws, he promoted papists to the highest offices of the state, gave them commissions in the army, and intruded them into situations of trust at

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the universities. At first he persecuted the protestant dissenters with great virulence, but soon found that it was necessary to court their favour as a means of opposing the church party. He issued a declaration of indulgence, permitting them to rebuild their chapels and to meet together for the celebration of divine worship. The non-conformists were not deceived by these artifices, but lent their aid to the ministers of the church in opposing the efforts made by the king for the re-establishment of popery.

James determined to oblige the clergy to read in their  
1688. churches the declaration of indulgence. Seven of the bishops presented to the king a respectful but firm remonstrance on the subject. For this offence they were committed to the tower, and legal proceedings were instituted against them. Notwithstanding every effort to procure a verdict against them, on the day of trial they were honourably acquitted, and conducted to their houses in the midst of the acclamations of the people.

1685. His conduct in civil matters was of a like character. He was a pensioner of France, and he levied taxes without the authority of parliament.

Two unsuccessful attempts to overthrow the govern-  
1685. ment were made early in this reign. The Duke of Argyle, who had taken refuge in Holland, landed with some troops in Scotland ; and about the same time the Duke of Monmouth, an illegitimate son of Charles II. and a great favourite with the people, disembarked at Lyme, in Dorsetshire. Argyle's rebellion was easily repressed, and he was beheaded at Edinburgh. Numbers flocked to the standard of Monmouth, who was proclaimed king at Taunton. His undisciplined troops were unable to endure the onset of the royal army, and he was defeated at Sedgemoor, in Somersetshire. Being made prisoner, he was taken to London, and executed on Tower Hill. The counties which had engaged in this revolt were stained with the blood of numerous victims. Judge Jeffreys was sent down to try the prisoners, and Colonel Kirk accompanied him with a military force to keep the country in awe. These infamous men disre-

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garded the most obvious claims of justice, and gloated on the agonies of their victims. Two hundred and fifty persons were executed during "the bloody assize." The ease with which Monmouth's rebellion was suppressed confirmed the king in his determination to become an absolute monarch, and he might have succeeded in imposing his heavy yoke upon the land had he not attempted the subversion of the protestant religion.

In Scotland the covenanters were persecuted with unrelenting severity, and in Ireland great atrocities were committed upon the protestants.

1685. The revocation of the edict of Nantes\* by Louis XIV. occasioned great consternation. Thousands of the best subjects of France took shelter in England, and told of the "unheard of cruelties" to which they had been exposed, "such as hardly any age had ever seen the like, even among pagans."

1688. Two days after the bishops were committed to the tower, the birth of a Prince of Wales was announced. Bonfires were ordered in honour of the event, but no bonfires would the populace light but for the incarcerated bishops. James hailed the advent of a male heir to his throne, whom he might train up in his own principles, with delight, but it hastened his ruin. The people had consoled themselves with the prospect of a protestant sovereign on the death of James, but now this hope was gone. A report was promulgated, and generally believed, that the prince was not the offspring of his reputed parents.† The whole transaction thus appeared to be a base attempt to obtrude upon the country a popish succession. Many influential individuals, who had before urged the Prince of Orange to undertake the deliverance of the land, now urged their plea afresh. William, naturally cautious, had previously hesitated to enter upon

\* This was an edict published by Henry IV. granting toleration to the protestants of France.

† This report was no doubt false, but a variety of circumstances gave it plausibility at the time. The Princess Anne, writing to her sister, the Princess of Orange, says, "I shall never now be satisfied whether the child be true or false."

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so great an enterprise ; but, now that his wife's right to the throne, on the death of her father, was set aside by a child, reputed fictitious, he at once resolved to embark in the undertaking. On the 5th of November the prince landed at Torbay, with a force of fifteen thousand men. His banner bore his own arms and those of England, with this inscription :—" I will maintain the protestant religion and the liberties of England." He marched to Exeter, where, after an anxious interval of ten days, many of the peers joined him. Revolt, then, became general, and even the Princess Anne, the youngest daughter of the king, forsook the court.

A council, consisting of about thirty persons, assembled in London, and took measures for securing the public safety. They invited the prince to London. James was advised to withdraw. He went to Rochester, and thence sailed for France, where he arrived without meeting with any obstruction. Thus was England freed from the rule of a tyrant.

James II. was twice married. His first wife was Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon ; by her he had two daughters, the Queens Mary and Anne. The second was Maria Josepha of Este, daughter of the Duke of Modena ; by her he had a son, James Francis Edward, afterwards well known in English history as the Pretender.

#### WILLIAM AND MARY.

1688. On the departure of James from London, a convention, consisting of all such persons as had sat in parliament during the reign of Charles II., assembled for the arrangement of the affairs of the nation. After much discussion among themselves, and after a free conference with the house of lords, it was resolved that James had abdicated the government, and that the throne was vacant. The next question was who should be invited to occupy it. The Prince refused to undertake the government in his wife's name, and for her life only should he survive her. It was, therefore, determined that William and Mary should reign jointly, but that the administrative power

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1689. should be exclusively vested in the king. William was himself nearly related to the English royal family, being the grandson of Charles I.

Prior to the proclaiming of the king and queen, their consent was given to the Bill of Rights. The mis-government of the Stuarts had rendered it necessary that the contract between the nation and its monarchs should be clearly understood. This was done in the Bill of Rights, which forms the basis of the constitution of England. It contains the following provisions:—The king cannot suspend the laws or their execution, without the consent of parliament. He is not allowed to create an ecclesiastical court or any new tribunal. Every impost not granted by parliament is illegal, as is every army raised without its sanction. Subjects have a right to present petitions to the king. Protestants may keep arms for their defence. Elections ought to be free, and speeches delivered in parliament can only be judged by its members. In high treason, the jury must be members of a corporation. Parliaments are to be held frequently.

The king having been proclaimed, he gave to the convention his royal sanction, which alone was necessary to constitute it a parliament. One of the measures of this parliament was the passing of the Toleration Act, which gives dissenters from the established church liberty to celebrate divine worship after their own manner.

The Scottish parliament acknowledged the authority of William and Mary, and brought in a bill abolishing episcopacy.

William's position on the throne of his father-in-law, was one of constant anxiety. The common danger being passed, many of the clergy, and some of the laity, refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new monarch; they were hence called non-jurors. In Scotland, the friends of James were very numerous; they were called 1689. Jacobites. The Earl of Tyrconnel raised a considerable army in Ireland, in behalf of the abdicated monarch. James himself soon joined him at the head of fifteen hundred French veterans. All Ireland submitted to the rebel forces, except Londonderry, and some other

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towns in the north, which the protestants fortified, as well as they were able. Londonderry was besieged by the whole of James's army, and it was not until the towns'-people were reduced to the most horrible straits, which they endured with heroic fortitude, that they procured relief from England, and James abandoned the siege.

1690. William, in the following year, went to Ireland, to conduct the war in person. On the 1st of July, he attacked James's army on the Banks of the river Boyne, near Dundalk, and gained a complete victory. A body of French refugees decided the fortune of the day. They were aroused to fury by the cry of "Behold your persecutors," directed against the French auxiliaries. A cannon ball grazed the shoulder of William, and the false rumour of his death was celebrated in France, with indecent rejoicings. James fled to Dublin, and embarked for France, leaving his followers to shift for themselves. After the battle of the Boyne, the greater part of Ireland submitted to William; though Limerick, for some time, resisted his arms.

William next turned his attention to France. To humble the pride of Louis XIV. had long been the great object of his life. This he conceived to be necessary to the tranquillity of Europe, and the security of the protestant religion. As France assisted James in his efforts against William, he now had an additional motive to urge on the war against Louis. The contest was prosecuted with various and doubtful success during several campaigns; the king annually visiting the continent, and leading his troops in person. After an immense expenditure of national treasure and a wasteful destruction of human life the war was terminated in 1697, by the peace of Ryswick.\* By this treaty William was acknowledged king of England. During the king's absence in Ireland, and on the continent, affairs at home were administered by the queen, who possessed in a remarkable degree the affections of the people.

1692. Whilst the king prosecuted his wars in Flanders, James meditated an invasion of England. A large army was

\* Ryswick is a village in Holland, between the Hague and Delft.

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assembled on the coast of Normandy ; three hundred transports were provided, and the French navy, consisting of sixty-three sail of the line were in readiness to protect the expedition. If the wind had proved favourable, it is probable that the first intimation of this invasion would have been given by the arrival of James and his army at one of the English ports. By the good providence of God, the French fleet was detained in harbour by contrary winds nearly a month, and during that interval information was received by the English government of the designs of the enemy. The English and Dutch fleets gave battle to the French near to Cape la Hogue, and obtained a complete victory. The French lost twenty-one ships, the English not one.

1694. After violent discussions in both houses, the king gave his consent to a bill, limiting the duration of parliament to three years.

To the great grief of the king and the nation, the queen died of small-pox (December 28th) in the thirty-third year of her age, and the sixth of her reign.

1695. The silver coin of the realm having become much debased, it became necessary to call it in. This was done, and the whole recoined. During this process, the trade of the nation suffered severely from the want of a circulating medium. To supply the deficiency of the clipped money, a tax was laid on windows.

After the peace of Ryswick, the king became involved in disputes with his parliament. He wished to maintain a large standing army, but this being regarded as dangerous to the liberties of the country, parliament refused. Only ten thousand soldiers were retained ; and what most keenly mortified the king was, his being obliged to dismiss the Dutch guards, whom he brought to the rescue of England, in 1688, and who had fought around his person, in all the battles in which he had subsequently been engaged. Other measures, reflecting upon his majesty were passed ; amongst them a law, excluding from the throne every prince not an Englishman, and forbidding any sovereign from undertaking a war to promote the interests of his other dominions, or even to quit the three kingdoms,

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without the consent of parliament. A bill excluded from parliament every foreigner, and every man who held a pension of the crown.

The late queen having died without issue, and the Duke of Gloucester, the only surviving child of her sister, the Princess Anne, having died, it became necessary to adopt measures to secure a protestant succession. After some discussion, parliament came to the decision, that after King William and the Princess Anne, the crown should be limited to the Princess Sophia of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I. and the heirs of her body, being protestants. By this act of settlement, all the posterity of Charles I. were excluded.

1701. King James II. died at St. Germain's, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He had become a Jesuit, and rarely failed making an annual visit to the abbey of La Trappe, practising all the austerities of that order. Upon his death the French king caused his son to be proclaimed king of England by the name of James III. This proceeding caused a rupture with England. But all William's battles were already fought ; his death was at hand. During the winter he had been very unwell. On 1702. February 21st he broke his collar-bone by a fall from his horse. The shock proved fatal to his enfeebled constitution. He died on March 8th, 1702, in the fifty-second year of his age, and the fourteenth of his reign. The life of this monarch was frequently attempted by assassins, who were stimulated to perform the dastardly act by James II. and his adherents.

The accession of William and Mary to the throne of England was a signal blessing to this country. The revolution is justly styled glorious. The manners of the king were cold and reserved, and he had not the art of making himself popular.

In this reign a large debt was incurred for the prosecution of the continental wars. This was the commencement of the "national debt." The Bank of England was founded. The trade with the East Indies became of importance ; in 1698 the East India Company were allowed to erect a fort near the entrance of the Ganges,



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named, in compliment to the monarch, Fort William, which afterwards became the famous city of Calcutta. Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, visited England in 1698, and wrought as a carpenter at Deptford, to acquire the art of ship-building. Many great men flourished in this reign, amongst them were John Locke, the metaphysician, Sir Isaac Newton, Archbishop Tillotson, and Matthew Henry the commentator.

## ANNE.

1702. Anne, the second daughter of James II. ascended the throne on the death of William. She was thirty-seven years of age. Her husband, George Prince of Denmark, was a man of quiet habits, and not disposed to interfere in politics. He was not allowed to take the title of king, but was styled "His Highness Prince George." The queen immediately, on assuming the government, announced her intention of pursuing the policy of her predecessor, and of opposing the ambitious projects of Louis XIV. On the 4th of May war was proclaimed at the same time in England, Holland, and Germany, against the united monarchies of France and Spain. In this declaration of war the King of France was charged with the unjust occupation of the Spanish dominions, with having deliberately aimed at the subversion of the liberties of Europe, and with having insulted England by acknowledging the right of the pretender to the British throne. It is necessary to explain the way in which Spain became involved in this quarrel. Charles II. of Spain died in 1700 childless. The Emperor of Germany, the Elector of Bavaria, and the King of France had all married daughters of Spain, and each hoped, in right of his wife, to add the peninsula to his possessions. The English ministers, fearing that if the family of Louis obtained the splendid prize, the Bourbons would be irresistible, urged that it should be given to Charles, second son of the emperor. The queen of Louis XIV. had at her marriage solemnly renounced her right of succession and that of any children she might have, but Philip II. of Spain having on his death-

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bed made a will, leaving all his dominions to Philip, second son of the Dauphin of France, the young prince, under the title of Philip V. at once took possession of the throne. France and Spain being thus united under one family made common cause against England and her allies. The war has been denominated by historians "the war of succession."

The Duke of Marlborough was appointed commander of the English forces, and in the course of the war, which lasted ten years, gained some splendid victories.

1704. The chief of these was the battle of Blenheim. On the 13th of August Marlborough here engaged with the French and Bavarian troops. The enemy lost 35,000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. The loss of the victors was not less than 12,000. The bodies of 14,000 human beings lay stretched upon the field of battle. Had the result been in favour of the French, Europe would probably have been placed at the will of Louis XIV. and the protestant powers have been crushed; but God was pleased in his providence to say, "Here shall thy proud waves be stayed." Scarcely had the public rejoicings ceased on account of the victory of Blenheim, when intelligence arrived of the capture of Gibraltar by Admiral Sir George Rooke. This important fortress, which is the key of the Mediterranean, was taken after a siege of three days. The combined fleets of France and Spain, aided by a powerful army, attempted in vain to rescue it from the hands of the English; after a siege of more than six months they abandoned the attempt as hopeless.

1706. The battle of Ramillies (in Brabant) was scarcely less distinguished than the victory of Blenheim. The French were in consequence of it compelled to relinquish the Netherlands. The war was prosecuted with varying success through several subsequent campaigns. The people, at length, borne down by the taxes necessary for its prosecution, demanded peace: at the same time Marlborough, the chief promoter of the war, who at the commencement of the reign stood high in the favour of the queen, had, through the intrigues of his rivals,

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lost his influence at court. Commissioners were sent to arrange the terms of peace, and the famous treaty of Utrecht was signed the following year. By it the protestant succession in England was recognized, and the separation of the crowns of Spain and France secured, so far as treaties could do it. At this period the heir apparent to the throne of Louis XIV. was his grandson, afterwards Louis XV. He was then a sickly infant, and the heir next in succession was Philip V. of Spain. Had not the life of the puny heir of France been spared, there can be little doubt that the treaty of Utrecht would have been but a feeble barrier to the ambition of Philip. Louis, however, lived to occupy the throne of France for fifty-nine years.

1707. An event of greater importance than the victory of Blenheim signalized the reign of Anne ; this was the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland. Although both nations had been governed by the same monarchs in succession since the time of Elizabeth, they possessed separate parliaments, and, except during the brief period of the protectorate, were ruled by different laws. The machinations of the Jacobites rendered it apparent that if a more perfect union were not now effected between the two countries, there would at the decease of the queen be great hazard of an entire separation of the kingdoms.

Commissioners were appointed for adjusting the articles of union, to which the Scotch and English parliaments gave their consent. The Scottish parliament was abolished ; sixteen peers of Scotland, elected by their own body at the commencement of each new parliament, were to have seats in the house of lords, and forty-five Scotch members were to be added to the English house of commons ; each kingdom was to retain its established church, and its own courts of law. The united kingdoms were styled Great Britain.

A measure of such vast importance to the whole island, was not effected without violent opposition on the part of many in both countries. In Scotland it was peculiarly unpopular, and even in the British parliament when

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some years after, (1713) a bill was introduced to sever the union it was only rejected by a majority of four.

The latter part of the queen's life was marked by political contentions and court intrigues. It was in this reign that the disputes between the two great parties, the Whigs and Tories, began to have a constant influence on the measures of government. The queen began her reign with a Whig ministry, of which Marlborough was the head; but after the disgrace of that minister the Tories prevailed, and Lord Bolingbroke and the Earl of Oxford became her chief advisers. The contentions between the parties, which were excessively violent, embittered the queen's peace and shortened her life. Measures of vast importance to the country were often put in hazard in order to procure a party triumph. A gracious Providence overruled the contentions of selfish legislators, and the country made progress in wealth, freedom, and power. The queen was much influenced by the wicked intrigues of the court ladies. The Duchess of Marlborough ruled her with much arrogance during the greater part of her reign. She was afterwards supplanted by the arts of her own *protégée*, Mrs. Masham.

The altercations of the Whig and Tory parties gave a temporary importance to the effusions of an ignorant preacher, one Dr. Sacheverell. In scurrilous terms he abused the rulers of the state and some of the bishops for their approval of toleration. The queen's council, instead of leaving him to ordinary tribunals, resolved upon a parliamentary impeachment; by this means he was brought into notice.

1714. The Electress Sophia of Hanover, whom the English legislature had named as next heir to the throne of Great Britain, died April 30th. She was speedily followed by queen Anne, who expired August 1st. The queen was an amiable but not a strong-minded woman. She had the art of being popular, and was generally denominated the "good queen Anne."

The poets, Prior, Addison, and Pope, flourished in this reign, as did Swift, who is better known as a coarse satirist, than a divine.

With queen Anne ended the Stuart dynasty.

## QUESTIONS.

- 474 What title did James I. bear as king of Scotland ?
- 475 Whose claim to the throne did some prefer to that of James ?
- 476 What celebrated person was implicated in the attempt to resist the claims of James to the throne of England ?
- 477 What conference was held at Hampton Court early in the reign of James I. ?
- 478 What may be said to have been the most important event in the reign of James I. ?
- 479 By whom was the new translation of the Bible chiefly promoted ?
- 480 In what year was the present version of the scriptures first published ?
- 481 From what terrible plot was James and his parliament delivered early in his reign ?
- 482 What views did James entertain of the authority of kings ?
- 483 On what right did the house of commons insist, that James was unwilling to accord to them ?
- 484 In the absence of parliamentary supplies, what means did James adopt to raise money ?
- 485. Name the eldest son of James.
- 486 In what esteem was this prince held by the nation ?
- 487 To whom was the king's only daughter married ?
- 488 In what expedition did Sir Walter Raleigh engage towards the close of his life ?
- 489 What was the end of this great man ?
- 490 Under what mistake did philosophers labour before the time of Lord Bacon ?
- 491 What was the occasion of the fall of this great man ?
- 492 With what view did James revisit his native realm in the fifteenth year of his reign ?
- 493 What proclamation did he about the same time cause to be made in England, which gave great offence to the puritans and many of his clergy ?
- 494 What matrimonial connexion did James propose for his son Charles ?
- 495 Why did the people regard this match with apprehension ?
- 496 Whom did Charles eventually marry ?
- 497 From whom did James I. receive his education ?

- 498 What was the character of the court of this monarch ?
- 499 Who were his principal favourites ?
- 500 What important step was taken in this reign for the benefit of Ireland ?
- 501 Mention an important mathematical invention that was made in this reign.
- 502 What maritime discovery was made ?
- 503 What new dignity did James invent ?
- 504 When did Charles I. ascend the throne ?
- 505 What ideas, inimical to the tranquillity of his reign, did he imbibe from his father ?
- 506 What departure from common usage did Charles' first parliament make in granting the supplies ?
- 507 With what nations did Buckingham, from unworthy motives, induce the king to make war ?
- 508 What success did his expeditions against these countries meet with ?
- 509 Finding his second parliament refractory, what methods did he adopt for obtaining supplies ?
- 510 What important measure did parliament extort from their monarch, in 1627 ?
- 511 What privileges did this instrument confer upon the people ?
- 512 What was the end of Buckingham ?
- 513 After the death of Buckingham, whom did Charles take as his chief adviser ?
- 514 On what account did Charles dissolve his third parliament ?
- 515 What eminent individual, a member of this parliament, was committed to the tower, for refusing to give the king an account of his conduct in the lower house ?
- 516 For how many years did Charles govern the country without a parliament ?
- 517 Who made the first open attempt to resist the arbitrary measures of the king after he had resolved to dispense with parliaments ?
- 518 What course did many of the puritans adopt in this reign, in order to avoid religious persecution ?
- 519 Name two individuals whom the king, to his cost, prohibited from emigrating.

- 520 What measures of the king induced a large portion of the people of Scotland to revolt ?
- 521 How did this party obtain the name of covenanters ?
- 522 Whom did they appoint to be their general ?
- 523 In what year did the Long Parliament meet ?
- 524 How long did it sit ?
- 525 What occurrence obliged the king to call this parliament ?
- 526 Name one of the first measures of this parliament ?
- 527 What was the principal charge made against Strafford ?
- 528 What was the fate of the Earl ?
- 529 What step did this parliament take to prevent its being dissolved as the others had been, before obtaining a redress of grievances ?
- 530 Of what obnoxious courts did the Long Parliament procure the suppression ?
- 531 To whom was the king's eldest daughter (Mary) married ?
- 532 Of what English king did she become the mother ?
- 533 What measure, adopted by the king in Scotland, produced much alarm in both kingdoms about this period ?
- 534 Mention an occurrence in Ireland that greatly increased the general consternation.
- 535 How many English protestants fell in the Irish massacre ?
- 536 How was the king, in the popular belief, supposed to be connected with this rebellion ?
- 537 What document, to which much importance was attached by Hampden's party, was carried through the house of commons, in the midst of the excitement occasioned by the Irish rebellion ?
- 538 What imprudent step on the part of the king, brought matters to extremities between him and the parliament ?
- 539 What unconstitutional demand did the parliament subsequently make of the king ?
- 540 On what grounds was this demand justified ?
- 541 To whose opinion did the king usually defer, during his struggle with the parliament ?
- 542 What measure did the queen adopt, previous to the breaking out of the war in order to procure arms ?
- 543 Which was the first town in England that closed its gates against the king ?
- 544 With what object had Charles visited this place ?

- 545 To which side was London and the other great cities of the kingdom inclined ?
- 546 Whose side did the nobility and gentry take ?
- 547 Where was the royal standard first raised ?
- 548 Who assumed the command of the parliamentary forces ?
- 549 To whom did Charles give the chief command of the royal forces ?
- 550 Where was the first battle in the revolutionary struggle fought ?
- 551 What was the end of Hampden ?
- 552 On which side did the Scotch range themselves ?
- 553 To what religious denomination did most of the members of the Long Parliament, at the commencement of the civil war, belong ?
- 554 For what purpose did the Assembly of Divines meet at Westminster ?
- 555 What form of religion became in consequence the established law of the land ?
- 556 What party came off victorious at Marston Moor ?
- 557 To whose exertions was this victory mainly owing ?
- 558 What was the Self-denying Ordinance ?
- 559 On the resignation of Essex who became the leader of the army of the parliament ?
- 560 What was the end of Archbishop Laud ?
- 561 On what charge was he condemned ?
- 562 What measure did the long parliament adopt in order to promote the purity and efficiency of the church ?
- 563 How many ministers were deprived of their livings ?
- 564 With what view did the commissioners of the king and parliament meet at Uxbridge in 1645 ?
- 565 What circumstance rendered the parliamentary commissioners unwilling to listen to the terms proposed by the king ?
- 566 What circumstance rendered the king indifferent to the success of the treaty of Uxbridge ?
- 567 In what battle did the royalist cause receive its mortal blow ?
- 568 In what city did the king shut himself up after the battle of Naseby ?



- 569 When about to fall into the hands of the army of the parliament, what step did Charles take ?
- 570 What induced the king to deliver himself up to the Scotch rather than to the parliamentary forces ?
- 571 How did the Scotch dispose of their monarch ?
- 572 After the capture of the king, what circumstance occurred which produced discord between the parliament and the army ?
- 573 In order to strengthen themselves, what measure did the army adopt with reference to the king ?
- 574 What violent proceeding did the officers of the army adopt towards the parliament ?
- 575 When a second time reduced by Colonel Pride, of how many members did the house of commons consist ?
- 576 What views of civil government began at this time to prevail in the army and amongst its abettors ?
- 577 To whose charge did they lay all the blood that had been spilt in the civil war ?
- 578 Before whom was the king brought for trial ?
- 579 What course did the king pursue when brought before the commissioners ?
- 580 On what day and year did the king suffer ?
- 581 What book was published in the king's name soon after his execution ?
- 582 Who replied to it ?
- 583 On the death of Charles, what measure did the commons adopt with reference to the house of peers ?
- 584 What form of government was first adopted after the overthrow of the monarchy ?
- 585 What title was conferred upon Cromwell when he became chief magistrate ?
- 586 What approximation was made in 1658 to the ancient monarchy ?
- 587 On what grounds were the presbyterians opposed to the government of Cromwell ?
- 588 Why did the republican party become inimical to him ?
- 589 On what terms did the Scotch acknowledge Charles II. ?
- 590 What was the fate of Montrose ?
- 591 What measures did the English government take after the Scots espoused the cause of Charles II. ?

- 592 On what day and year was the battle of Dunbar fought ?
- 593 Who conquered on that occasion ?
- 594 What measure affecting Scotland did Cromwell adopt which James I. and Charles I. had in vain attempted ?
- 595 When did Cromwell obtain his crowning victory over Charles II. ?
- 596 After the battle of Worcester, what course did Charles pursue ?
- 597 What was Cromwell's policy in Ireland ?
- 598 To whom did he commit the charge of the island when his own presence was required in Scotland ?
- 599 With the view of keeping down the royalists in England and Wales, what measures did he pursue ?
- 600 How long after the death of the king did the Long Parliament continue its sittings ?
- 601 By what means were its sittings brought to a close ?
- 602 In what manner were the members of the protector's first parliament chosen ?
- 603 Did the subsequent parliaments, which were regularly chosen, work harmoniously with him ?
- 604 What was the character of Cromwell's foreign policy ?
- 605 What was the issue of the Dutch war ?
- 606 Name the principal provision of the Navigation Act ?
- 607 With what object was this act passed ?
- 608 With what great continental monarchy did Cromwell engage in war ?
- 609 What famous naval commander flourished at this period ?
- 610 Name an island in the West Indies which was ceded to Cromwell ?
- 611 In what manner did he shew his sympathy with the persecuted Vandois ?
- 612 Of what sickness did he die ?
- 613 When did he die ?
- 614 What celebrated primate terminated his career during the protectorate ?
- 615 Who was the discoverer of the circulation of the blood ?
- 616 What eminent judge was raised to the bench by Cromwell ?
- 617 Mention some eminent divines who officiated as chaplains to the protector ?

- 618 Name two eminent episcopalian divines who flourished about this period ?
- 619 What sect had its origin during the protectorate ?
- 620 Who was its founder ?
- 621 Who succeeded Oliver Cromwell ?
- 622 Under what circumstances did Richard the protector resign his office ?
- 623 Who was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the restoration ?
- 624 On what day and year did Charles II. enter London ?
- 625 What error was committed by the promoters of the restoration ?
- 626 Whom did Charles, at his restoration, take as his chief adviser ?
- 627 Who were exempted from the act of indemnity, which was passed after the restoration ?
- 628 What indignity was put upon the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw ?
- 629 What change began to take place upon the military force of the kingdom in the reign of Charles II. ?
- 630 What changes were made in the ecclesiastical arrangement of the kingdom at the restoration ?
- 631 What changes did Charles II. make in the civil polity of Scotland ?
- 632 In what respect is the union between England and Scotland incomplete at the present day ?
- 633 How were the Scottish presbyterians treated by Charles ?
- 634 Mention some of the battles which took place between the covenanters and the king's troops.
- 635 What commander was peculiarly active in hunting down the Scottish presbyterians ?
- 636 Name some important measures that were adopted by the parliament which met in the second year of Charles' reign .
- 637 On what day and in what year did the act of uniformity take effect ?
- 638 How many ministers resigned their livings in consequence of it ?
- 639 What subsequent measures of great severity were adopted towards the non-conforming ministers ?

- 640 Whom did Charles II. marry ?
- 641 What territorial possessions did he receive as part of her dowry ?
- 642 In what year did the plague break out in the city of London ?
- 643 How many died of it ?
- 644 What calamity befel the city in the following year ?
- 645 What was the character of the foreign policy of Charles ?
- 646 What indignity did England suffer from the Dutch in the reign of Charles II. ?
- 647 What important history did Clarendon write after his retirement from office ?
- 648 At whose instigation was the Triple Alliance adopted ?
- 649 What induced Charles to break this treaty, and engage in a second Dutch war ?
- 650 How was it brought to a close ?
- 651 What change in his faith was publicly professed by the Duke of York in the year 1671 ?
- 652 What act was passed by the legislature in consequence of the Duke's change of religion ?
- 653 To whom was the eldest daughter of the Duke of York married ?
- 654 What plot did Titus Oates profess to reveal ?
- 655 What circumstance greatly increased the alarm which the revelations of Oates occasioned ?
- 656 Mention a measure which the opponents of popery were exceedingly anxious to promote in the latter parliaments of this reign.
- 657 What is the great object of the Habeas Corpus act ?
- 658 What plot was contrived in 1679 as a counterpart of the popish plot ?
- 659 Mention an unjust judge who made himself very notorious in the reign of Charles II. and his successor.
- 660 What method did the king adopt in order to get the command of juries in towns ?
- 661 What conspiracy, said to have been concerted by the leaders of the protestant party, was discovered in 1683 ?
- 662 Mention two patriots who were beheaded in consequence.
- 663 Of what religion did Charles II. on his death-bed profess himself to be ?

- 664 What was the character of the court of Charles II. ?
- 665 What American colonies were settled in this reign ?
- 666 Mention the chief works of Milton.
- 667 Name a prose author that flourished in this reign whose principal work is more popular than any other inspired composition.
- 668 Who was the founder of the royal society ?
- 669 Mention an attempt made upon the crown jewels in this reign.
- 670 What celebrated architect came into notice in the reign of Charles II. ?
- 671 When did James II. come to the throne ?
- 672 What relation was he to the preceding monarch ?
- 673 What was his title in the former reign ?
- 674 What measures did he adopt to advance the cause of popery ?
- 675 On what grounds were the "seven bishops" committed to the tower ?
- 676 What was the result of their trial ?
- 677 Mention two of the measures of James II. which shew the unconstitutional nature of his proceedings in civil matters.
- 678 Who was the Duke of Monmouth ?
- 679 What attempt did he make that ended in his death ?
- 680 What measures were adopted in the western counties after the suppression of Monmouth's rebellion ?
- 681 How many were executed during the bloody assize ?
- 682 What event occurred in France at this period that occasioned great consternation in the protestant community of Europe ?
- 683 What domestic event hastened the downfall of James II. ?
- 684 Whose assistance did the opponents of the tyranny of James II. seek ?
- 685 Where did the Prince of Orange land ?
- 686 On what day and year did he land in England ?
- 687 Name the motto inscribed on his banner.
- 688 How many days elapsed before persons of influence openly espoused his cause ?
- 689 Which of the king's family joined the invader ?
- 690 As William approached London what course did James adopt ?

- 691 Name the two wives of James II.
- 692 What children had he by his first wife ?
- 693 What was the name of his son by his second wife ?
- 694 On what body devolved the settlement of the affairs of the kingdom after James II. fled the country ?
- 695 Why was not Mary, the next in succession after James and his son, called upon to occupy the throne ?
- 696 How was the Prince of Orange personally related to the English royal family ?
- 697 To what important document did William and Mary give their consent before they were proclaimed ?
- 698 What limit does the bill of rights set to the king's power over the laws ?
- 699 What declaration does it make respecting imposts and armies unsanctioned by parliament ?
- 700 What right does it confer on subjects desirous of approaching the throne ?
- 701 What is its deliverance respecting elections ?
- 702 What right does it confer upon parliament ?
- 703 After the convention had been changed into a parliament, what measure respecting non-conformists was passed ?
- 704 What change did the Scottish parliament make in the ecclesiastical arrangement of North Britain ?
- 705 What Earl headed the forces in Ireland that opposed the accession of William and Mary ?
- 706 With what force did James himself join them ?
- 707 What success attended the first efforts of the rebel army in Ireland ?
- 708 Name a town in the north of Ireland that distinguished itself by the resistance it gave to the armies of James ?
- 709 Where did William, in person, give battle to the forces of his father-in-law ?
- 710 What accident did William meet with in the battle ?
- 711 Which was the last of the towns of Ireland that held out against William ?
- 712 What was the great object of the life of William ?
- 713 Why did he propose to himself this aim ?
- 714 During the king's annual visits to the continent in the prosecution of the war against Louis XIV. who presided over the government in England

- 715 How was the queen esteemed by her subjects ?
- 716 Of what disease did she die ?
717. What attempt did the abdicated monarch propose making in 1692 during the absence of William in Flanders ?
- 718 How was the scheme defeated ?
- 719 Mention an important law passed in this reign limiting the duration of parliaments.
- 720 What important measure did William adopt respecting the coin of the realm ?
- 721 What tax was imposed to defray the vast expense of this proceeding ?
- 722 By what treaty was the continental war at length terminated ?
- 723 Independently of expense, what insuperable objection had the parliament to the maintenance of a large standing army ?
- 724 What measure, peculiarly painful to the feelings of the king, did the parliament oblige him to adopt ?
- 725 What law was passed reflecting upon the king, as a foreigner ?
- 726 Another law, having reference to the frequent visits paid by the king to the continent, was passed. Name it.
- 727 To whom did parliament limit the succession to the throne after the Princess Anne ?
- 728 What event occurred at this period which induced the government to enter upon the question of the succession ?
- 729 How was the Princess Sophia of Hanover connected with the English royal family ?
- 730 What branch of the royal family was entirely excluded from the throne by this arrangement ?
- 731 In what year did James II. die ?
- 732 In what manner did he spend the latter years of his life ?
- 733 By the peace of Ryswick Louis XIV. agreed to acknowledge the government of William ; what step did he take at the death of James inconsistent with his engagement ?
- 734 What accident did William meet with which hastened his end ?
- 735 William's life was very frequently attempted by assassins ; by whom were some of these employed ?

- 736 What do historians say respecting the manners of this king ?
- 737 A considerable debt was incurred in this reign ; of what was it the commencement ?
- 738 What important monetary establishment was founded in this reign ?
- 739 Mention a celebrated continental potentate who visited England in this reign.
- 740 Name a celebrated metaphysician who flourished in the reign of William and Mary.
- 741 What eminent mathematician and astronomer lived during this reign ?
- 742 Name two eminent divines that lived in this reign.
- 743 When did Anne begin her reign ?
- 744 To whom was she married ?
- 745 Was her husband associated with her in the government ?
- 746 Did Anne engage in the war which William at the time of his death was about to prosecute ?
- 747 Against what other country besides France did Anne declare war ?
- 748 Who, at this time, occupied the throne of Spain ?
- 749 Why did England object to a Bourbon ruling over that kingdom ?
- 750 What name has been given by historians to the war which ensued ?
- 751 Whom did Anne appoint general of her forces ?
- 752 Mention two great victories obtained by Marlborough during the war of succession.
- 753 What important fortress was taken from the Spaniards by Sir Geo. Rooke ?
- 754 By what peace was the war of succession terminated ?
- 755 What peaceful event may be regarded as the most important occurrence in the reign of Queen Anne ?
- 756 When was the union of England and Scotland accomplished ?
- 757 The Scottish parliament was abolished at the union ; how many members is Scotland allowed by the act of union to send to the house of commons ?
- 758 Have all the Scottish peers a right to a seat in the house of lords

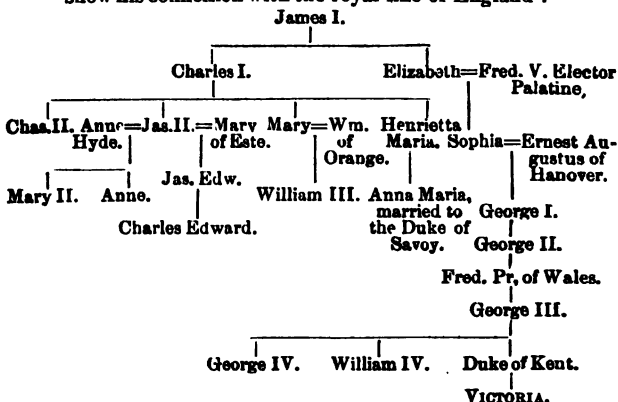


- 759 Name two political parties that became engaged in violent contentions towards the end of the reign of Anne.
- 760 What noble lady exercised a very powerful influence over the queen at the beginning of this reign ?
- 761 What lady afterwards supplanted her ?
- 762 By whose death was that of the queen preceded ?
- 763 What poets flourished in this reign ?
- 764 Mention a celebrated satirical writer who also flourished at this period.

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## HOUSE OF HANOVER.

1714. George I. Duke of Brunswick, and Elector of Hanover, ascended the throne on the death of Anne, without the least opposition. Plans were in agitation, to which it is said the queen had given her consent, for restoring the succession to the family of James II., but her unexpected death, happily for the nation, defeated the design. The king was in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was ignorant of the English language. The following table will show his connexion with the royal line of England :—



In order to secure a protestant succession to the throne, not only were the descendants of James II. by Mary of Este passed over, but the house of Savoy, who were next in order, by right, of Henrietta Maria, the youngest daughter of Charles I. The Princess Sophia herself was the youngest daughter of the Palatine, and more

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than fifty descendants of that prince, prior in the order of succession, were superseded by the accession of the Hanover family.

The king, on his arrival in England, dismissed the late queen's ministers, and formed a whig cabinet, of which Robert Walpole was the most influential member. Formidable tumults in various parts of the kingdom followed these political changes. To suppress them, the riot act, which is still in force, was passed. A new parliament being called, one of its first measures was the impeachment of the late ministers for giving their consent to the treaty of Utrecht. The terms of that treaty, it was contended, were disadvantageous to England. Bolingbroke and some others fled to the continent to avoid the gathering storm, but the Earl of Oxford resolved to face it. In consequence of a dispute between the house of lords and the house of commons, the prosecution of the Earl was abandoned, after he had been detained in prison two years.

1715. During these proceedings the Pretender and his partizans were secretly preparing to make an effort to overthrow the new government. In the highlands of Scotland a number of the chieftains were gained over to his cause. The Earl of Mar headed the insurgent clans. A supply of arms and some officers were sent from France. The government acted with vigour; the habeas corpus act was suspended, and several suspected persons were imprisoned. The death at this juncture of Louis XIV.\* was a severe blow to the cause of the Pretender, for the Duke of Orleans, who became regent in the minority of the young king, found it for his interest to attach himself to the house of Brunswick. The Earl of Mar, at the head of an army ten thousand strong, occupied almost without resistance the towns of Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee; he caused the Pretender to be proclaimed, through all the line of his march, king of Great Britain. The Duke of Argyle commanded the

\* He died on the very day (September 1st) on which the Earl of Mar raised the standard of the Pretender at Brae Mar. His successor was his great-grandson, Louis XV. an infant in his fifth year.

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royal forces, and watched the proceedings of the rebels. Meanwhile another rebel army was raised in Northumberland, headed by the Earl of Derwentwater and Mr. Forster, member of parliament for the county. This body marched through Cumberland and Lancashire, and took possession of the town of Preston. They were joined by a considerable number of gentlemen, all papists.

On the 13th of November the Duke of Argyle engaged with the rebel forces, under the Earl of Mar, at Dunblane. Both parties claimed the victory. On the same day the royal troops invested Preston with a force so overwhelming that the rebels were compelled to surrender themselves prisoners at discretion. The cause of the Pretender was now hopeless, yet at this period (December 22nd) with the usual imprudence of the Stuart race, he appeared in person in Scotland. He quickly, though with some difficulty, made good his  
1716. retreat to France. Numerous executions followed this rebellion; the most eminent victims were the Earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Panmure. Earl Nithisdale, who was also condemned, made his escape from prison the night before the day appointed for his execution, in his wife's clothes. Mr. Forster also shortly afterwards made his escape out of Newgate, and reached France in safety. The fate of the Earl of Derwentwater, who was a brave, amiable, generous youth, excited much sympathy.

By the act rendering parliaments triennial the existing assembly would have expired in the following year. The ministry thinking it unsafe to hazard a general election in the present unsettled state of the country, brought in a bill for repealing that act and extending the duration of parliaments to seven years. After violent debates the measure was carried, and it still continues to be the law. The resolution, passed in the reign of William III. to prevent the sovereign passing beyond seas without the consent of parliament, was also repealed.

1720. The South Sea scheme was a source of much embarrassment in this reign. A company undertook to advance to the government large sums of money at a moderate interest, on condition of having the sole right of carrying

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on trade with the South Seas. Many persons, in haste to be rich, embarked their whole fortunes in the speculation. For two years the nation indulged in a golden dream: at length the "bubble" burst, thousands of families were ruined, and the trade of the country received a shock from which it did not soon recover.

1725. The ancient order of the knight of the bath was revived.

The foreign transactions of this pacific reign were not of much interest. In consequence of a dispute with the king of Sweden, respecting some recently acquired territory in Hanover, Charles XII. made preparations for invading England. A musket-ball, from an unknown hand, before the petty fortress of Frederickshal, in Norway, laid the Swedish hero low, and put a stop to all his schemes. The quadruple alliance formed between England, France, Germany, and Holland, had for its object the repression of the efforts of Spain to recover some portions of Italy, which had been taken from it by the treaty of Utrecht. Though the interests of Britain were not in the remotest degree affected by the movements of the King of Spain in Italy, yet, in consequence of this alliance, war was declared, and Sir George Byng sent with an English fleet into the Mediterranean, where he totally destroyed a Spanish fleet of twenty-seven sail of the line, near Cape Faro. The King of Spain, by way of retaliation, determined openly to espouse the cause of the Pretender. A fleet laden with troops, arms, and ammunition, and intended for the invasion of England, was collected at Cadiz with much secrecy. A tremendous storm overtook the armament on its passage to Britain, which so completely shattered the vessels that the enterprize was abandoned.

1725. At a subsequent period an unsuccessful attempt was made by Admiral Hosier to intercept the Spanish galleons on their return from South America. But, instead of the rich prizes which he had anticipated, his own ships were destroyed by worms, and his men perished with disease. The Spaniards attempted to retaliate in the last year of the reign by laying siege to Gibraltar, but they could make no impression upon the

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1727. place. Peace with Spain followed. The king left England for Hanover, where he was in the habit of going every year. On the road he was seized with paralysis, and died at Osnaburg on the 11th of June, 1727, in the sixty-eighth year of his age and the thirteenth of his reign.

George I. was a man of ordinary abilities; though not destitute of personal bravery, he was a lover of peace. His wife, Sophia Dorothea, was confined during the whole of his reign in a dungeon in Hanover, her conduct towards the Count Königsmark, a Swedish nobleman, having excited the king's jealousy. She died in 1726. The court of this king was licentious, but not openly so. Inoculation, or, as it was then called, "engrafting" for the small-pox was first practised upon seven condemned criminals, with success. The publication of the debates in parliament began in this reign, but being in direct violation of a resolution of the house of commons, the initials only of the speakers' names were printed.

Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," and Dr. Watts, the author of the "Divine and Moral Songs," flourished in this reign.

1724. An unusual event occurred during the course of this reign. Philip V. of Spain, then in his fortieth year, voluntarily abdicated his throne, and retired to a monastery. The death of his son and successor a few months after his accession compelled him to resume the reins of government, which he continued to hold for twenty-two years.

#### GEORGE II.

1727. George II. was in the forty-fifth year of his age when he ascended the throne. Like his father, he had a strong predilection for Hanover. For the first fifteen years of this reign, Sir Robert Walpole continued at the head of affairs, during most of which period peace was maintained. The contests between the various political parties continued to be very violent, and the minister is said to have maintained his majority in parliament by the practice of bribery. Frederick, the Prince of Wales, lived on bad terms with his father.

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1739. War was declared with Spain in consequence of the injuries which the Spanish guard-ships inflicted upon the British merchants and colonists in the West Indies. Admiral Vernon, with a squadron of six ships, took and destroyed Porto Bello, on the isthmus of Darien. In the following year Commodore Anson was despatched with orders to cruise in the South Seas and attack the Spanish colonies on the coast of Chili and Peru. The delay which took place in fitting out this expedition proved fatal to its success, as far as related to the primary object of its destination. In a voyage of four years he circumnavigated the globe, and experienced a succession of disasters which called into requisition the skill, courage, and indomitable perseverance which characterize the British seaman. The capture of a richly-laden galleon, valued at upwards of three hundred thousand pounds, eventually rewarded his efforts.
1741. A large expedition which was sent against Carthagena, on the north-west coast of South America, was very unfortunate. After a protracted siege and the loss of many lives, the enterprize was abandoned. The irritation occasioned by the failure of this attempt was increased by the depredations of the Spanish privateers that infested the seas and captured in one year no less than four hundred merchant vessels. These reverses produced violent indignation against the minister, Sir Robert Walpole, who had become unpopular on other
1742. accounts. Being out-voted in the house of commons, he resigned his office. He was, however, as a reward for past services, created Earl of Oxford. He spent the remainder of his days in retirement. The term "prime minister" was first applied to Walpole, but reproachfully.
- Amongst the statesmen who began at this period to occupy public attention were William Pitt, afterwards Earl Chatham, and William Murray, subsequently created Earl of Mansfield.
1743. The country next engaged in a continental war, in order to place Maria Theresa on the throne of the Germanic empire. France and Bavaria opposed her. Britain had no real interest in the quarrel, but was a party to a

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treaty called the Pragmatic Sanction, which guaranteed to her the dominions of her father, Charles VI. As Hanover forms part of the empire of Germany, George, as king of Hanover, had a personal interest  
 1743. in the war. A battle was fought at Dettingen, on the banks of the Maine, in which the English were victorious. The king, who headed his troops, behaved with great bravery, exposing himself to the thickest of the fire. This was the last time that a king of England personally engaged in battle. His second son, the Duke of Cumberland, was also there.

1745 The English, under the Duke of Cumberland, were unsuccessful at the battle of Fontenoy. The French, who were headed by the celebrated general, Count de Saxe, purchased their victory very dearly.

For many years the pretender had been treated with neglect by the continental powers, but now the French cabinet resolved to use him as a means of harassing the English court. The Pretender himself being old and infirm, the task of contending for the British crown was committed to his son, Charles Edward, commonly called the young Chevalier. He landed on the western Highlands of Scotland, and was joined by several of the clans. Sir John Cope, a man of small ability and little experience, with but scanty reinforcements, went against the rebels; he marched to Inverness and Aberdeen, leaving the capital and the southern counties defenceless. The Pretender, seizing his opportunity, marched to Edinburgh, which he entered without opposition, and took up his abode in Holyrood-house, the ancient palace of his fathers. Cope, in pursuit of his enemy, embarked his troops at Aberdeen, and landed at Dunbar, where he was joined by two regiments of dragoons. His force was now about three thousand men, and he was advancing towards the capital, when, at the village of Preston Pans, he was attacked early in the morning of September 21st, by the Chevalier, at the head of between two and three thousand of the clansmen. The rout of the king's troops was instantaneous and complete; the dragoons fled, the

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infantry were all killed, captured, or dispersed; the baggage, ammunition, and artillery fell into the hands of the victors. Among the British officers who fell in this action was the brave and pious Colonel Gardiner.

The adventurer now resolved to try his fortune in England. He entered by the western border. Carlisle surrendered. He pushed on rapidly, for he was assured that a French force would be landed on the south coast. He got as far south as Derby, and as there was nothing to oppose his progress, the inhabitants of London were in great alarm. Being disappointed of assistance from abroad, and in his expectation that the English Jacobites would join his standard, and fearing that his retreat might be cut off by an army that was forming in his rear, he faltered in his purpose. The Highland chieftains, too, began to quarrel with each other, and became incapable of controul. He resolved to return to Scotland, which he did in safety.

1646. Early in the following year he gained an advantage over the royal forces at Falkirk. His doom, however, was at hand. The British troops, under the command of the Duke of Cumberland, being recalled from Flanders, gave the insurgents battle on Culloden moor, near Inverness. In thirty minutes the Jacobites were driven off the field utterly routed. The victory was tarnished by a degree of cruelty disgraceful to the duke and his cause; the adjacent district was given up to the ravages of the army; many innocent people were slaughtered, the houses burnt, and the country converted into a desert. Many executions followed in different parts of the country. Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino were beheaded on Tower Hill, and Lord Lovat, a most disreputable man, suffered the same punishment after an interval of several months. Charles Radcliffe, brother to the Earl of Derwentwater, who was executed in 1716, was also among the sufferers. He had escaped the block on the former occasion by breaking out of prison. Being now captured on board a French vessel, carrying arms to the Pretender, he was put to death upon his former sentence. Lovat was the last man that perished on



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the block in England. The Pretender wandered six months among the mountains of Scotland in disguise and wretchedness. At length he escaped to France. The genius of poets and musicians has laboured to throw the guise of heroism over the adventure of the Chevalier. In a rash, inconsiderate attempt to regain a kingdom which he thought belonged to him, he induced thousands of the warm-hearted well-wishers of his house to sacrifice their lives.\* Reason would denominate the attempt a cold-hearted and a selfish one. This is the last occasion in which Great Britain was the theatre of war.

1647. Abroad the war continued. The French were successful in Flanders, and retook nearly all the towns and provinces which had been won by Marlborough. The Duke of Cumberland was no match for General Saxe. The loss of the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom was keenly felt by the allies, as it had been considered almost impregnable. Several naval victories counterbalanced these disasters. Admiral Anson defeated the French fleet off Cape Finisterre; Admiral Hawke captured six ships of the line off Belleisle; and Commodore Fox took forty French ships, richly laden with West India produce.
1748. All parties being now worn out with a profitless contest, a congress met at Aix-la-Chapelle, when a treaty of peace was concluded.
1751. During this peace, Frederick, Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the throne, died. He left a son, afterwards George the Third, who was then in his eleventh year.

Disputes between the French and English in America brought the peace to a termination. The French, who

\* Those who fell in the field and on the scaffold were, after all, but a small part of the sufferers on the occasion. "My own fate," said Cromartie on his trial, "is the least part of my suffering; but, my lords, I have involved an affectionate wife, with an unborn infant, as partners of my guilt, to share its penalties; I have involved my eldest son, whose youth and regard for his parent hurried him down the stream of rebellion; I have involved eight innocent children, who must feel their parent's punishment before they know his guilt."

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had long had a settlement in Canada, viewed with jealousy the rapid rise of the English colony of Nova Scotia. Not willing to interfere directly, they stimulated the native Indians to harass the British. Several engagements took place, in which Washington, afterwards so celebrated, bore a part.

1756. Remonstrances being in vain addressed to the French court, war was declared. This was, from its duration, named the seven years' war. At first the English were unsuccessful. The French threatened an invasion of England, but, instead, laid siege to the island of Minorca. Admiral Byng was sent with a fleet for its relief, but failed to give the enemy battle. The island fell into the hands of the French, to the great chagrin of the English people. Byng was tried by a court martial for his conduct in the affair, and found guilty of a breach of the
1757. articles of war, and shot. Hanover also fell into the hands of the French; and a powerful expedition sent against Rochefort failed.

In India important events were in progress. The early connexion of the English with the East Indies was of a purely commercial character, their only territorial possessions being factories for the transaction of business. The French, Dutch, and Portuguese had also settlements of a similar kind. In the contests which frequently took place between the rajahs of neighbouring kingdoms, the assistance of the Europeans was sought, and both French and English became virtual owners of districts which were nominally presided over by some feeble but tyrannical nabob. The mutual jealousy of the two nations soon made it apparent that either the French or the English must be sole masters of the peninsula. In time of peace it was easy to cover their hostility with the plea of supporting the right of a native prince, and in time of war their enmity needed no disguise. Shortly before this period, Lord Clive, then a youth, holding the situation of clerk, in the mercantile department of the East India Company's offices, had gone out to India. Having an extraordinary aptitude for military pursuits, he left the desk and obtained the commission of ensign.

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He soon rose to distinction, and achieved conquests in India of unprecedented magnitude. After having succeeded in humbling the French in the vicinity of Madras, Clive landed in Calcutta, in order to chastise the Soubahdar or Viceroy, Suraj-ud-Dowlah, who had a short time before attacked the English factory at that place, and inhumanly shut one hundred and forty-six Englishmen in the 'black hole,' when, owing to the excessive heat and want of water, one hundred and twenty-three perished in a single night. Clive had only seven hundred European troops, and one thousand four hundred Sepoys\* with him, when he landed ; but, with these he did not hesitate to attack the army commanded by the Soubahdar, consisting of fifteen thousand horse, and thirty-five thousand

1757. foot, and totally defeated him in the famous battle of Plassey. This victory threw the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, into the hands of the English. The broad foundations of the British empire in India may be said to have been laid in the course of this year, by the genius of Clive.

In North America, the conquests of the British at this period were scarcely less rapid and extensive. The

1759. French were driven out of Canada. The heights of Abraham, a rocky plain on which the city of Quebec stands, were scaled by General Wolf, (September 13,) and a general engagement ensued. The English triumphed, though Wolf fell as the shout was raised "they fly, they fly !" The surrender of Quebec and the cession of the entire province of Canada were among the immediate and permanent fruits of this victory.

In this year was also fought the battle of Minden, in which the English were victorious.

1760. In the midst of this mighty struggle, carried on in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, George II. breathed his last. Without any previous illness, he expired on the 25th of October, in the seventy-seventh year of his age and the thirty-third of his reign.

"The ascendancy of the maritime power of Britain in this war renders the reign of George II. a remarkable

\* Native soldiers, from the Persian *Sipahi*, foot-soldier.

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epoch in her naval annals. Her superiority in every sea then became incontestible."—*Bodin*.

In the reign of George II. the calendar was reformed. The Julian computation, which had hitherto prevailed, supposed a year to consist of three hundred and sixty-five days, six hours, and made no provision for the deficiency of nearly eleven minutes,\* which, in the lapse of eighteen centuries, amounted to eleven days. An act of parliament was passed in 1751, to rectify this error ; it provided that the day following the 2nd of September, that year, should be termed the 14th. Another alteration was effected at the same time ; the legal year had hitherto begun on the 25th of March ; it was arranged that it should now begin on the 1st of January. This change began on the 1st of January, 1752. These altered reckonings were termed " The new style."

The earthquake at Lisbon occurred November 1st, 1756. By it 30,000 persons lost their lives.

The sect of the Methodists had its origin in this reign. Its first seat was the university of Oxford. John Wesley was its illustrious founder, who, during the earlier period of his public efforts, enjoyed the powerful assistance of his fellow-student and friend, George Whitfield.

Many individuals, eminent in literature and science, flourished at this period. Amongst the divines were Dr. Butler, the celebrated author of the " Analogy," the venerable Swartz, one of the earliest of the missionaries to India, and Dr. Doddridge. The most eminent of the poets were, Thomson, Young, Gray, and Akenside. Brindley the civil engineer, may be said to have been the inventor of canal navigation. Smeaton built Eddystone lighthouse.

#### GEORGE III.

1760. George the Third, the grandson of the preceding monarch, had just attained his twenty-second year when he ascended the throne. He was an Englishman by birth, education, and feeling. The war continued ; and

\* The equinoctial year by which civil time is regulated, consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49 seconds.

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Mr. Pitt, the ablest war minister that England ever had, remained for some time at the head of the administration. From this period the epochs of the history of England are less distinguished by reigns than administrations. It has become an established principle of political jurisprudence that a king can do no wrong, his ministers alone being responsible for the acts of government. A king, nevertheless, cannot govern according to the dictates of his own mind, for no ministry will make themselves responsible for acts of which they do not approve. The maxim, therefore, tends not less to the advantage of the people than to the personal security of the monarch; it obliges the king to make use of responsible advisers who cannot long persevere in any course of action which has not the approval of a majority in both houses of parliament.

1761. Before the dissolution of the parliament which was sitting at the accession of the king an important measure was passed. Anciently the judges were removeable at the pleasure of the crown; at the revolution, in 1688, they were rendered independent of the will of the monarch, but their commissions terminated at his death; a bill was now passed continuing their commissions, notwithstanding the demise of the crown.

The king before his coronation was married to the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Their court was characterized by the proprieties of domestic life, and had a happy influence upon the manners of the nation.

In the first year of this reign the island of Belleisle, on the coast of Brittany, was taken. Dominica, in the West Indies, was reduced, and Pondicherry, the only remaining French settlement in the East Indies, was carried by storm. The French monarch proposed peace, and the English people, burthened with the expenditure of war, were anxious for it. Pitt believing that France was insincere, and having information that she had already gained over Spain to her cause, with a view to the more vigorous prosecution of the war, so far from listening to the overture, resolved to declare war against Spain. Being over-ruled by his colleagues in the ministry, he resigned his office. He was shortly afterwards raised

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to the peerage by the title of Earl of Chatham, but he never had the influence in the house of lords which he possessed as a commoner. Lord Bute was the head of the new administration, which was of but short duration.

1762. The arrangement between France and Spain, termed by the statesmen of that day "the family compact," being now openly avowed, the new ministry, notwithstanding their desire for peace, were obliged to prosecute the war against both countries. A powerful fleet was sent to the West Indies, which took the Caribbee Islands from the French, and captured the Spanish settlement of Havannah, in the island of Cuba. Havannah was a prize of great value; it was the key to the Spanish possessions in South America, and the harbour in which all the galleons and merchant vessels used to assemble before they set out on their voyage to Europe. On this occasion several vessels, richly laden, rewarded the efforts of the victors. An expedition was also directed against the Spanish colonies in the East. Manilla, the chief of the Philippine Islands, and some other islands in the Eastern Archipelago, yielded to the British arms. Several vessels of great value were captured at sea. The Bourbons, being now sufficiently humbled, made overtures for peace, to which the English readily listened. Preliminary articles were signed at Fontainbleau, which were afterwards ratified at Paris.

1763. By the peace of Fontainbleau the English gave up nothing that they possessed at the beginning of the war, and obtained Canada from France, and Florida from Spain. The conquests in the East Indies were restored to France. Manilla, and the Philippine Islands, were given back to Spain. The French colony of Senegal, and several West India islands, were retained. England certainly showed great moderation and an earnest desire for peace in yielding up so many of its conquests. The ministers were much blamed by their opponents in parliament for making such large concessions.

Soon after the termination of this war, Lord Bute, who had never been popular, retired from office. A new

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ministry, with Mr. George Grenville at its head, was formed, which only lasted two years. The dispute with Wilkes and the commencement of the American war were its chief incidents. Mr. John Wilkes, member of parliament for Aylesbury, was understood to be the author of a violent political publication called the *North Briton*. The periodical was allowed to pass unnoticed until the appearance of the forty-fifth number, which charged the king with uttering a falsehood in the royal speech. Wilkes was arrested, and committed to the tower. The warrant on which he was committed being pronounced by the courts of law to be illegal, he was discharged. The populace, who regarded him as the champion of their liberties, and as a persecuted man, triumphed in his success. He was, however, expelled the house of commons, and two verdicts were obtained against him for libel, in the king's bench. To avoid consequences he fled from the country, and was outlawed. A few years afterwards he returned at the commencement of a general election, and was chosen member for the county of Middlesex, by an immense majority. Instead, however, of being permitted to take his seat, he was shut up in the king's bench. Riots ensued, and repeated attempts were made to force the gates of the prison. The Middlesex electors, on being called upon to exercise the elective franchise, returned Mr. Wilkes a second, third, and even a fourth time, until at length the ministry, weary of the struggle, allowed him to take his seat. It was at this period that the letters of Junius, vehemently censuring the government of the day, appeared in the *Public Advertiser*. They are distinguished for the force and purity of their style, and now form part of our literature. The author of them was never discovered. Before the termination of the controversy with Wilkes, England was deeply involved in a most unnatural and most disastrous contest with her own colonies in America.

1764. To relieve the pressure of the debt incurred by the recent wars, Mr. Grenville proposed to lay a tax upon the American colonies. He defended the measure upon

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the ground that a great part of the debt was incurred in defending the colonies. The famous stamp act was accordingly passed, which has been justly considered as the principal cause of the American war. The colonists protested against the legality of the tax. They declared their willingness to tax themselves, to assist the mother country, but maintained that, according to the principles of English law, they could not be taxed by a parliament in which they were not represented. The town of Boston particularly distinguished itself by its determined opposition to the obnoxious statute. Committees were formed in the principal towns, and delegates from all the colonies assembled at New York. This was the origin of the American Congress, which met for the first time in September, 1765, and consisted of about fifty members.

1765. In the midst of this turmoil the Grenville Administration gave up the seals of office, and a ministry under the Marquis of Rockingham undertook the direction of affairs. Mr. Edmund Burke, the most profound and philosophic of statesmen, made his first appearance in public life in connexion with this ministry. He was private secretary to the premier, and represented **Wen-**
- 1766.** **dover** in parliament. The stamp duty was repealed, but the British Parliament insisting upon the principle that they had a right to impose taxes on the colonies, the discontent in America was not allayed. The celebrated Benjamin Franklin, who was now in England on the affairs of the congress, expressed himself much dissatisfied with the conduct of ministers.
1767. A change in the administration again took place, and the Earl of Chatham directed the government. A bill was passed for laying duties on tea, glass, and paper, imported into America; all of which, however, were afterwards taken off except that on tea.
1768. Declining health and increasing unpopularity soon induced Chatham to withdraw from the responsibilities of office, and in 1768 a cabinet was arranged under the Duke of Grafton of principles similar to the former.
1770. This, which was the sixth ministry of the reign, gave



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way in 1770 to another of which Lord North was premier. Lord North continued in office for twelve years, and directed the energies of the nation until the conclusion of its desperate and unnatural struggle with America.

1773. Government miscalculated when they conceived that the colonists would submit even to indirect taxation. When the ships laden with tea arrived in America, the people would not suffer the cargoes to be landed. At Boston, a party of men disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded the ships, broke open the chests, and flung their contents into the sea. The ministry resolved to bring the insurgents to submission, and sent ships of war for the purpose. The colonists, on the other hand, resolving to maintain their independence, prepared for resistance.
1775. Mr. Burke proposed conciliatory measures, but in vain ; the die was cast, before tidings of his efforts reached America.\*

Hostilities first began at Lexington, near Boston. A detachment of British troops on their way to seize some military stores, were met at that place, by a body of native militia ; a skirmish ensued, in which about fifty men were killed on both sides. The affair was a comparatively trifling one, but it was "as the letting out of water." The Americans, fired with military ardour, blockaded Boston, the head quarters of the British forces. The congress assembled in Philadelphia, to sue for peace, and prepare for war. George Washington, who had distinguished himself in the recent war with the French Canadians, was made commander-in-chief. The American forces were ill-appointed, and undisciplined, but fortunately for them, they had, in the first instance, to contend with commanders who however well supported by their men were deficient in energy and enterprize. The blockade of Boston led to the affair, generally styled

\* The time consumed in transmitting despatches, tended to embroil the countries. Resentful feelings ripened into steady hatred before their existence was known, and manifested themselves in hostilities before terms of accommodation could be proposed. The rapid communication of the present day with the most distant parts of the world must be regarded with hope by the lover of peace.

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the battle of Bunker's Hill. This hill is in the vicinity of Boston. The English commander, General Howe, attempted to break the lines which invested the city and compel the Americans to raise the siege. He gained some slight advantage over his opponents, though he failed in his main object ; the blockade was continued. Shortly before this, the American troops made a bold attempt upon Canada. They took two forts, but were obliged to retreat without obtaining any decided superiority. The Canadians were firm in their loyalty.

1776. Early in the following year General Howe found it advisable to evacuate Boston. He retired to Halifax, where he received reinforcements ; after this he again resumed operations. New York surrendered to him. It continued in the possession of the English during the war. On the 4th of July Congress issued its famous declaration of independence. This document began with stating that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain and inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It then enumerated the wrongs they had received from the mother-country, and concluded with the declaration "that these colonies are free and independent states, and are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown." After the reading of the declaration at New York, the king's statue was taken down.

1777. In the campaign of 1777 the British general, landing his troops at Chesapeake Bay, routed the American army on the banks of the river Brandywine, and took the city of Philadelphia. This advantage was more than counterbalanced shortly afterwards, by the entire loss of the army under General Burgoyne, who allowing himself to be drawn into a snare, was surrounded by the enemy, and compelled to surrender.

In the session of parliament preceding these events strenuous efforts were made to effect a reconciliation between the contending parties. Charles James Fox, who had recently (1770) begun his brilliant career, exerted his eloquence in the Commons. Lord Chatham,

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after a long absence from the house, came down to the Lords wrapped in flannels, and in a speech of great power moved an address to the king "to put an end to hostilities in America, by putting an end to grievances."

1778. The intelligence of Burgoyne's surrender decided the despotic monarch of France to espouse the cause of the democratic colonists. His object was to injure England. From the commencement of the war indirect assistance had been afforded by the French government ; arms and ammunition had been sent in French vessels, and several French officers had volunteered their services. It was on the 7th of April of this year that Lord Chatham delivered his dying testimony against "the dismemberment of this ancient and most noble monarchy," and against the employment of the North American Indians in the war.

1779. Next year Spain joined the enemies of Britain. In so doing she was partly influenced by the persuasions of France, but chiefly by a desire to win back Gibraltar. In the following year Holland espoused the cause of America. Thus, the laying of a trifling tax upon a little tea, lit up the flames of war throughout the world.

A succession of naval engagements took place in the years 1778 and 1779, between the French and English, in which the English were generally victorious. Pondicherry, in the East Indies, which at the close of the late war was restored to the French, was again taken from them. On the continent of America, Georgia and Carolina were during these years the principal theatre of the operations of the hostile armies. After a protracted and arduous struggle, Charlestown surrendered to the British under General Clinton. In the northern provinces a harassing war was carried on without producing any decisive results.

1780. The year 1780 opened inauspiciously for England. The combined navies of France and Spain blockaded Gibraltar, and threatened England with invasion. Most of the northern powers, at the instigation of Russia, entered into a coalition under the title of the Armed

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1780. *Neutrality.*\* Admiral Rodney revived the spirits of the nation by a victory over a Spanish fleet of eleven ships, which were all taken or destroyed off Cape St. Vincent, and by another over a French fleet near Martinique, in the West Indies. Some reverses, however, followed, which damped the joy of these victories. A fleet of richly-laden merchantmen, bound to the East and West Indies, was taken by a Spanish force, and a Quebec fleet became the prey of American privateers. In America itself the cause of the colonists was less prosperous. Dissensions and petty jealousies threatened to paralyze their efforts, and the heart even of Washington began to despair. Lord Cornwallis gained some important advantages over the colonists. Arnold, an American general, was about to betray West Point to the English, when his design was discovered by the capture of Major André, an English officer, with whom he had been arranging his plans. André was hanged as a spy at the stern command of Washington, whom not even the entreaties of his own officers could move.

At home some disgraceful riots occurred. In the reign of William III. some severe laws had been passed against the papists. A Roman Catholic was not allowed to acquire landed property, and a priest exercising his functions in England was guilty of treason. In 1778 the catholics were relieved of these and some other similar disabilities. An alarm was instantly taken by zealous protestants, and an association formed, at the head of which was Lord George Gordon, to procure the repeal of the relief act. An immense multitude accompanied Lord George to Westminster when about to present a petition to parliament in favour of these views. The excited people, instead of returning quietly to their homes, commenced an attack upon the chapels and houses of the Roman Catholics, which continued for several days.

\* England, in order to prevent neutral nations carrying stores to her enemies, and otherwise assisting them, claimed the right of searching their vessels. It was to resist this that the northern nations put themselves in a position of defence. An armed neutrality is, it must be observed, very near akin to war, and very likely to lead to it.

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Newgate and other prisons were broken open, and the prisoners liberated ; many houses were burned. The military were called out, but before the tumults were repressed nearly three hundred of the rioters were killed ; twenty-five of the ringleaders were afterwards hanged.

1781. The blockade of Gibraltar continued. Famine preyed upon the garrison, and the besiegers bombarded them for three weeks with a fury hitherto unparalleled in the annals of war, but the fortress still continued in the possession of the British. Admiral Parker, with six ships of the line, encountered a Dutch fleet, consisting of ten ships of the line, off Doggerbank. The action was terrific, and continued all night ; both fleets were disabled, and the Dutch could hardly get into their own ports. The treachery of the Dutch was further punished by the loss of the island of St. Eustatia, with ships and other booty estimated at three millions sterling. The colonies of Essequibo and Demerara were taken from them, and a fleet of Dutch West Indiamen under convoy fell into the hands of the British.

The American war, which had been at first popular, proved so burdensome and protracted that the whole British nation now began to urge its abandonment. Numerous petitions were presented to parliament, and a host of ardent senators, among whom were Fox, Pitt, Burke, and Sheridan, declaimed against its continuance.

1782. A calamity which befel the British army gave success to their efforts. Lord Cornwallis, after having obtained many important advantages in North and South Carolina, attempted the conquest of Virginia, but, instead of doing this, he was out-manceuvred by Washington, and so hammed in by superior numbers, that he was obliged to capitulate. With this unfortunate event the contest in America ended. Lord North retired from office ; a new ministry was formed, having at its head the Marquis of Rockingham, which was fully disposed to recognize the independence of the United States. In the same year the Spaniards took Minorca from the English, and the French retook the island of Eustatia. Ne-

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gotiations for peace were commenced, but meanwhile the war continued with France and Spain. These nations had a design upon Jamaica, the richest of the British possessions, in the West Indies. Rodney completely defeated their combined fleets, under Count de Grasse, and prostrated the naval power of the two nations. The battle lasted from seven in the morning till sunset. In this action the manœuvre of breaking the line and attacking the enemy on both sides was first successfully adopted.

The death of the Marquis of Rockingham broke up his ministry after a continuance of a few weeks. The Shelburne ministry succeeded, in which Mr. Pitt, the second son of the Earl of Chatham took office, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, though only twenty-three years of age.

The storm of war beat this year with unprecedented fury on the rock of Gibraltar, and its heroic defenders. The Duke of Crillon, the conqueror of Minorca, took the command of the besieging army; ten floating batteries, proof against shot and fire were constructed, forty-seven sail of the line, besides frigates and other craft, were collected in the bay, whilst batteries mounting two hundred guns, and protected by forty thousand men were raised on the isthmus. The whole force, by land and sea, amounted to a hundred thousand men. On the 13th of September, a simultaneous cannonade was opened on the fortress, which was returned by shells and red-hot balls. The whole peninsula seemed one blaze of flame, while the roaring of artillery was not intermitted for a second. During the day, no impression was made on either side; but in the night, two of the floating batteries burst into flames; the light enabled the besieged to direct their guns, and by morning, six more were in the same condition; the fire from twelve gun-boats prevented the enemy from bringing off their crews, all of whom would have perished, but for the humanity of the British, who saved about four hundred men. The siege was now at an end, and the war concluded brilliantly for England, in Europe as well as in the West Indies.

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1782. General Elliot, the gallant governor of Gibraltar, was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Heathfield.

The treaty of peace was signed at Versailles, and the independence of the United States fully recognized. The enlarged commerce which Britain enjoys with the republic, consequent upon its increased prosperity since it became a separate power, more than makes amends for its loss of empire. It had, however, been well if Britain had peaceably conceded the claims of the colonies. She would have saved her honour, one hundred millions of money, and the lives of many thousands of her bravest subjects. England gave up Senegal and Pondicherry to France. Spain was allowed to retain Minorca ; she also regained the Floridas. The Shelburne ministry was not of long duration. The peace which they had concluded with France and Spain was denounced as dishonourable to Britain, and beneficial to her enemies. The Earl of Shelburne resigned, and Mr. Pitt, and several other ministers followed. The new cabinet is generally called the Coalition Ministry ; it consisted of a compound of whigs and tories, of men, whose political principles were diametrically opposed. Mr. Fox was much blamed for his share in the proceeding ; he and his political enemy, Lord North, were its leading members. Such a body could not hold long together. Mr. Fox's India bill was the occasion of its overthrow. The East India Company are a body of men associated together for mercantile purposes. By the force of circumstances they had become possessed of a large empire, and it was necessary that the British Government should take measures for the political oversight of it. Hitherto it had been ruled according to the temper or the caprice of the governor-general for the time being. Mr. Fox proposed to transfer the supreme authority from the company to seven commissioners, who were to be appointed in the first instance by parliament, but subsequently by the crown. The commissioners were to be like the British judges, independent of the existing government ; this proposal was opposed by Mr. Pitt, in the house of commons, and was rejected by the lords. The

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king, who conceived that the influence of the crown would be diminished by the bill, dismissed the ministers, who brought it forward. A new administration was now formed, the tenth that had held the reins of government since George III. ascended the throne. Mr. Pitt was its acknowledged premier. This renowned statesman sat at the helm of affairs, with but one short interruption, for the remainder of his life. After the election of a new parliament, Mr. Pitt introduced his plan for the settlement of Indian affairs. The measure, which was carried, is still in force. By it, the company are left to manage their commercial affairs, according to their own discretion, but their proceedings in political matters are subject to the approval of a body of commissioners, called the Board of Control, nominated by the king, and removeable at pleasure. The governor-general of India is named by the court of directors, subject to the approval of the king. The commander-in-chief is named by the king only.

1785. The premier introduced another bill of great importance ; it was a measure for amending the representation of the people. Mr. Pitt had on several occasions, when out of office, brought forward a similar measure. His plan was to transfer the right of election from thirty-six decayed boroughs to the counties and principal unrepresented towns. The proposal, being unpalatable to many of his own party, and opposed in some of its details by Mr. Fox, was rejected. The French revolution occurring soon after, absorbed public attention, and nearly half a century (forty-six years) was suffered to elapse before a prime minister again introduced a reform bill into parliament.
1786. This year Margaret Nicholson, an insane woman, made an attempt upon the life of the king, by aiming a stroke at his breast with a knife.
1788. Warren Hastings, who had been for twelve years governor-general of India, returned home in 1785. His government had been most successful, but he was accused of tyranny and monstrous cruelty in the discharge of his duties. He was impeached by the house of commons, and took his trial before his peers. The



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trial began February 13th, 1788, and lasted until April, 1795. Although the charges against him were supported by the eloquence of Burke, Fox, Sheridan, and Grey, he was acquitted by a very large majority. The trial took place in Westminster Hall.

The health of the king had lately been in a precarious state, and his disorder now issued in mental derangement. The appointment of a regent occupied the attention of government. Mr. Fox maintained that the heir apparent, being of full age, had the same right to the exercise of the executive power as in the event of the king's death. Mr. Pitt declared that such an assertion was little less than treason to the constitution, "kings and princes derived their power from the people, and to the people alone, by means of their representatives did it belong to decide in cases, for which the constitution had made no specific provision." The prince, it must be observed, was opposed in politics to Mr. Pitt, but was a personal friend of Mr. Fox, and was attached to his party. Unhappily he was most dissipated in his habits, and extravagant in his expenditure. Eventually a bill passed the house of commons, appointing him regent, subject to the condition that he should  
1789. not confer any peerage, or grant any office except during the king's pleasure; the debates, however, were so protracted, that before the measure passed the house of lords, it was rendered nugatory, by the recovery of the king. The monarch was much beloved by his people, and the happy event was celebrated throughout the kingdom with every demonstration of joy.

The agitated state of the French empire, now attracted the attention of all Europe. The French Revolution owed its origin to a variety of causes. Amongst them were the following:—1. The disordered state of the finances of the kingdom; the wars of Louis XIV. and his excessive private expenditure\* had impoverished the country. 2. The privileges of the nobility; they were nearly exempt from all taxation.

He is said to have expended nearly forty millions sterling upon the palace of Versailles alone.

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3. The corruption of the court ; Louis the XV. the predecessor of the reigning monarch was awfully depraved. 4. The enormous wealth, and often scandalous lives of the superior clergy. 5. The writings of infidel philosophers ; amongst whom may be enumerated the notorious Voltaire and Rosseau. 6. The interference of France in the quarrel between England and her American colonies. Out of desire to injure England, she sent her soldiers to the aid of the revolted colonies, and they returned home infected with the revolutionary mania.

The storming of the Bastile,\* July 14th, 1789, was the first great outbreak of the popular fury.

The impetuosity of the French character is not always guided by discretion ; on the present occasion all moral restraint was withdrawn. Destruction was hurled against every existing institution. The monarchy was overthrown, and the monarch led to the scaffold ; the church was destroyed, and every form of religion effaced. Anarchy and atheism triumphed.†

It was not possible that England should be unaffected by so great a convulsion in a neighbouring kingdom. The enemies of religion and social order actively disseminated their principles. Others, well inclined towards the constitution of the state, thought the period favourable for remedying its defects. The majority of the nation, led by Mr. Pitt, fearing that at such a period reform would issue in the entire demolition of established institutions, resisted all change. The undisguised manner in which Dr. Priestley expressed his admiration of the French revolution, gave rise to very serious riots in Birmingham, which lasted four days.

\* The Bastile was a state prison of almost impregnable strength.

† The kingdom appeared to be changed into one great prison, the inhabitants converted into felons, and the common doom of man—disease and gradual decay—commuted for the violence of the sword, the sucking-boat and guillotine. To contemplative men it seemed for a season as if the knell for the whole nation was tolled, and the world summoned to its execution and funeral. Within the short time of ten years not less than three millions of human beings are supposed to have perished in that single country by the influence of atheism.—*Dwight*.

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For sometime England did not interfere with the affairs of France. Austria and Prussia were less forbearing, and took up arms to compel the French to respect the rights of their monarch. Their threats only exasperated the Parisians. On the 10th of August, 1792, the mob attacked the palace of the Tuilleries, murdered the Swiss Guards, and compelled the royal family to flee. They were quickly seized, and committed to the prison called the Temple. On the 21st January, 1793, Louis was beheaded; his consort, Maria Antoinette, was executed in the October following. As soon as the news of the death of Louis XVI. reached England the French ambassador was ordered to leave London.\* The French convention in consequence unanimously declared war against Britain February 3rd, 1793. The impression made at St. Petersburg by the death of Louis was as great as at London; the Empress Catherine instantly took decisive measures. A series of wars sprang out of the French revolution in comparison of which all former wars sink into insignificance.

Belgium is the battle ground of Europe. In the previous year the French already at war with Austria entered Flanders, then a province of that empire. On November 6th, 1792, the battle of Jemappes was fought. General Dumourier at the head of the French defeated the Austrians. The whole of the Netherlands soon after submitted. This was the first of the long series of battles to which the revolution gave rise. The Duke de Chartres, afterwards Louis Philippe, King of the French, fought in this battle on the side of the republic.

\* Mr. Pitt was vehemently blamed by Mr. Fox for plunging the country into war with France. Mr. Burke, who was a personal friend of Mr. Fox, and had hitherto voted with the whigs, strongly supported the ministry. There seems little doubt that it would have been impossible long to have maintained peace. In the November previous a decree was passed, which openly placed the French republic at war with all established government. It was in these terms:—"The national convention declares, in the name of the French nation, that it will grant fraternity and assistance to all people who wish to recover their liberty."

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1793. The campaign of 1793 opened inauspiciously for the French. They attempted the subjugation of Holland, but were defeated by the Austrians and compelled to relinquish Flanders. If the allies had acted with vigour and unanimity their armies might easily have marched to Paris and dictated terms to the republicans. Unhappily they were not aware of the necessity for decision. They thought that France was already prostrate. Had the rival factions of France been allowed to prey upon each other they would soon have exhausted themselves, but, when surrounding nations assumed a hostile attitude the pressure of a common danger led to the suspension of domestic feuds. On the other hand, the absence of a sense of common danger destroyed all unity of action among the allied sovereigns. Each sought his own advantage rather than the prostration of the foe. Poland was at this time in a distracted state, and Russia and Prussia were viewing their expected prey with mutual suspicion.\* England instead of urging a march upon Paris was anxious to win back Dunkirk which Charles II. had sold to the French. If the English had gained Dunkirk it would at all times have given them an easy inlet into the heart of France. The English forces were placed under the command of the Duke of York, whose rank alone entitled him to the distinction. After three weeks spent in preparation he commenced the siege, but, was compelled to relinquish it with the loss of artillery and ammunition. This raised the spirits of the French who also gained some advantages over the Prussians and Austrians towards the close of the campaign. The whole of France did not, however, quietly submit to the republican government. The royalists of La Vendée maintained a vigorous contest against the convention from the beginning of the revolution until 1794 when they were finally suppressed. Had England given them early and effectual assistance twenty years of carnage might have been spared. The inhabitants of Toulon, August, 1795,

\* The first partition of Poland took place in 1772, its final dismemberment took place on the overthrow of Warsaw in 1794. It was in both instances shared between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

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declared for Louis XVII. They delivered up the town to the English, who not having British forces with which to garrison it, were obliged, after enduring a short siege, to evacuate the place. Before doing so Sir Sidney Smith burnt the arsenals and fifteen ships of the line. Napoleon Buonaparte commanded the French artillery used at the siege of Toulon.

1794. On the 1st of June, 1794, Lord Howe obtained a decisive victory over the French fleet in the Bay of Biscay. Howe broke the line like Rodney. The French lost seven ships, one of these, *Le Vengeur*, went down just as she had struck, and hardly any of the crew, who had fought bravely, were saved. The city of London was illuminated three nights in honour of this victory. But the joy of the people was quickly damped by the ill success of the army under the Duke of York. Pichegru, at the head of an overwhelming force, invaded Holland, and drove the British troops before him. After suffering dreadful hardships, they embarked for England. At the same time the French extended their eastern boundary as far as the Rhine. At home serious disturbances took place. Political associations were formed, which the minister considered were of a seditious character. The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended. Many were arrested on the charge of high treason ; amongst them was John Horne Tooke, a man of high intellectual endowments. On his trial he was defended by the celebrated Erskine, and acquitted. In Scotland, Robert Watt was found guilty, and executed.

It was in this year that Robespierre, the most bloody of the revolutionary leaders, was himself led to the guillotine. France, weary of anarchy now procured a constitution. The decisive measures of Napoleon in suppressing the mobs of Paris greatly contributed to its formation. Its essential parts were two chambers—the council of the ancients, and the council of the five hundred, and an executive body consisting of five directors nominated by the legislature.

1795. Holland, being now by conquest united with France, was involved in the war with England. The Dutch

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colony of the Cape of Good Hope was captured by the English, and early in the following year the island of Ceylon, also a Dutch settlement, was taken by the British. It was at this period that the marriage of the Prince of Wales with his cousin, the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, was celebrated. The union was an unhappy one, though it was hailed with joy by the nation at the time.

1796. France, now no longer fighting for existence, engaged in a war of conquest. Buonaparte, then in the twenty-sixth year of his age, set out on his Italian campaign. In this and the subsequent year, by a series of decisive victories, he completely humbled the Austrian power in Italy, and brought the pope to submission.

Spain at the commencement of the quarrel had taken part against France, but now becoming jealous of the increasing maritime power of Britain, became an ally of the revolutionists. This led in the following year to the great naval victory of Cape St. Vincent. Sir John Jervis with fifteen sail, defeated the Spaniards, with twenty-seven sail of the line. Commodore Nelson greatly distinguished himself in this action. About the same time Trinidad, in the West Indies, surrendered to Sir R. Abercromby.

1797. The prospects of England in the year 1797 were darker than at any other period during the war. The other nations that had been at war with France were all silenced, and Britain alone was left to maintain the contest. A series of calamities of a domestic nature occurred. A body of Frenchmen made a descent upon Wales, but were easily subdued. The Bank of England, drained of its specie to subsidize foreign powers, was unable to meet a run which was made upon it. To prevent the fatal effects of the stoppage of an institution so essential to the commerce of the country, government issued an order in council prohibiting the directors from paying their notes in cash. Parliament afterwards sanctioned the suspension of cash payments so long as the war continued. At this period one pound notes were for the first time issued by the bank. Public anxiety was next aroused by mutinies in the navy. The men on board the fleet at Spithead when com-

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manded to put to sea refused to obey. On being promised an increase of pay and the redress of some other grievances of which they justly complained, they returned to their duty. A fresh mutiny broke out shortly afterwards in the fleet at the Nore. The government were about to employ force, when the insurgents submitted, and gave up their ringleader, Richard Parker, who was tried and hanged. To add to the embarrassments of the nation, Ireland was on the verge of a rebellion. The French, aware of its state, prepared a formidable expedition destined for its shores. General Hoche, one of the ablest of the revolutionary generals, sailed from Brest December 16th, 1796, with an army of fifteen thousand men. Had this armament reached its destination in safety, it is impossible to predict the result. Providence mercifully interfered; storms assailed it from the moment it left the port, and when it arrived at Bantry Bay it was in so shattered a condition that its commander refused to disembark. In the following year another expedition, also destined for the invasion of Ireland, was prepared in the Texel. Admiral Duncan met the armament guarded by the Dutch fleet off Camperdown. The action which ensued lasted four hours; the Dutch fought with their usual obstinate valour, but were defeated. They lost nine ships of the line and two frigates, and their marine never afterwards recovered the blow. These attempts at invasion show the peril in which the country was placed by the mutinies of the navy in the spring of this year.

1798. The rebellion in Ireland which broke out in the following year was produced by a variety of causes. The Irish had not forgotten that they were once an independent people. The recent revolt of the American colonies and the revolution in France rendered them peculiarly impatient of control. Catholics were excluded from office, and were not allowed to acquire landed property. The peasantry, as at present, were in a most wretched state. Protestant and catholic associations occasionally came into deadly

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collision. In 1797 an extensive organization, called the Society of United Irishmen, was formed, the object of which was to convert Ireland into a republic independent of England. The government receiving information of the design, declared Ireland to be in a state of rebellion. The army sent to repress the rising committed great excesses and goaded the people to madness, while, unhappily, the ferocity of the rebels on many occasions afforded a plea for retaliatory acts of cruelty. The rebellion was widely diffused, but the county of Wexford was the chief seat of its action. Vinegar Hill was for a long time the head quarters of the insurgents. When the rebellion was at its height Lord Cornwallis became viceroy of Ireland. By the adoption of measures at once firm and conciliatory he speedily succeeded in suppressing it. More than fifty thousand lives were lost; and property to the amount of upwards of a million sterling was destroyed in this unhappy rebellion.

France, to gratify its desire of conquest, invaded Switzerland. To terrify the English, or, perhaps, to divert their attention from other objects, the alarm of an invasion was kept up for twelve months. The effect was beneficial to Britain. The dread of a foreign foe allayed the heat of political parties, and enabled the minister to levy taxes which he would not otherwise have succeeded in carrying. The nation shewed great spirit, and placed itself in a posture of defence. Besides a large addition to the militia, numerous corps of volunteers were trained and armed to repel the foe. Instead of attempting a descent upon England, however, France bent its energies upon Egypt. In attacking Egypt it hoped to invade India with success, which it mistakenly regarded as the source of England's wealth. Buonaparte took command of the expedition. Sailing from Toulon it captured on its way the island of Malta, belonging to the Knights of St. John, and arrived safely at Alexandria. The troops were landed without any considerable opposition. Admiral Nelson, who had been some time in search of the enemy, came up with the French fleet as it lay at anchor in the bay of Aboukir,



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near the mouth of the Nile, on the 1st of August. The battle which immediately ensued is one of the most memorable in ancient or modern times. The advantage in size of vessels, weight of metal, and number of men, was greatly on the side of the French, who were assisted by the batteries on the land. The engagement lasted throughout the day and night, and at two in the afternoon next day the firing ceased. Two only of the French ships escaped ; their admiral and five thousand men were killed. The loss of the British in killed and wounded was not quite nine hundred. Nelson on his return captured Malta, which the French did not yield without a vigorous resistance.

1799. Buonaparte made a rapid conquest of Egypt, and advanced into Syria. Already, by anticipation, master of the Turkish empire, the siege of Acre checked his triumphs. For sixty days he lavishly sacrificed his bravest troops in the trenches before the town, but was at length compelled to raise the siege. In the defence of Acre the Turks were assisted by the English, under the intrepid Sir Sidney Smith. Buonaparte shortly afterwards returned to Europe, leaving the further conduct of the war in the East to General Kleber.

In 1799 Russia, influenced by English gold, again took up arms against France. Austria soon followed the example, and hostilities were re-commenced in various parts of Europe. An army, composed of British and Russians, invaded Holland ; the Duke of York assumed the command, who again experienced a succession of disasters, and was finally obliged to evacuate the country. In Italy and upon the Rhine the allies were for a time successful, but towards the close of the year the French were relieved by the defection of Russia from the coalition.

At this period India was the scene of a sanguinary war. Some years previous Hyder Ali, a Mahomedan adventurer, entered the service of the Rajah of Mysore, and by a series of successful manœuvres became undisturbed master of that large province. He was a very formidable enemy to the British ; on

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more than one occasion he ravaged their territory to the very walls of Madras, and at the time of his death, in 1782, the entire presidency seemed to be at his mercy. Tippoo Saib inherited his father's hatred of the English, but not his abilities. In 1791 Lord Cornwallis, then governor-general of India, resolved to attack the Sultan in his own capital, leading his troops over mountains almost inaccessible, he had arrived within view of Seringapatam, when provisions failed him. Next year General Abercromby joined his forces with Lord Cornwallis, and Tippoo, to save his city from destruction, purchased peace with half of his dominions and three millions sterling. In 1798 Tippoo sought the alliance of the French, whose designs upon India were revealed by the Egyptian expedition. The Marquis of Wellesley, who at that time directed the affairs of India, declared war, and ordered an attack to be made upon Seringapatam. It was taken by storm on the 4th of May, 1799. Tippoo's lifeless body was found pierced with wounds among the ruins of the fortress. Mysore formed a very important addition to the British territory in India.

The return of Buonaparte to France was quickly followed by changes in the constitution. The directory, which had become unpopular, was overthrown, and the executive government placed in the hands of three consuls, of which Napoleon was named the chief. The 1800. consular government was essentially a military one. No sooner was Buonaparte appointed first consul than he made proposals of peace to England and Austria. The overture being regarded as a mere artifice, was rejected. He then made vigorous preparation for war, the results of which were soon seen. On the 17th of June, the French, commanded by the first consul in person, won the sanguinary battle of Marengo, which again put Italy into their power. Before the close of the year the Austrians sustained another disastrous defeat at Hohenlinden. A truce was then agreed to between Austria and France.

The recent rebellion having shewn the necessity of a legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland,

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a bill for this purpose was introduced into the parliaments of both countries, which was ultimately carried. The act of union, which came into force on the 1st of January, 1801, stipulated that four Irish bishops and twenty-eight temporal peers should sit in the house of lords, and that one hundred commoners should sit in the house of commons of the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. It was on this occasion that the King of England ceased to style himself King of France, and that the arms of France were withdrawn from the national escutcheon of England, of which they had formed a part of the charge since the reign of Edward III. The year 1800 was one of great scarcity; the sufferings of the people from the high price of provisions and the pressure of the taxes were very great.

1801. The commencement of the nineteenth century found Great Britain engaged in a new contest. At the instigation of the Emperor Paul of Russia the northern powers again entered into an armed neutrality to resist the right of search claimed by England. Prussia was induced to join the coalition. Negotiations having failed, stronger measures were resorted to. A fleet under Sir Hyde Parker, with Nelson second in command, was sent to the Baltic. The battle of Copenhagen ensued, which Nelson described as being the most dreadful he had seen. The assassination of the Emperor Paul, shortly afterwards, put an end to the armed neutrality.

Victory crowned the efforts of a British army, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, which had been sent into Egypt. At Alexandria the French were defeated, and soon after compelled to evacuate the country. The gallant English commander fell in the battle.

But the belligerents were now to enjoy a short respite from the toils of war. Mr. Pitt and his associates resigned their places in consequence of the insuperable objection of the king to the emancipation of the catholics, a measure to which it is said the ministers had pledged themselves when the union with Ireland was effected. The new ministry, at the head of which was Mr.

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Addington, entered into negotiations with the French consul, and a treaty of peace, to the great joy of the country, was signed at Amiens, March 21st, 1802. England agreed to restore all her conquests, except Trinidad and Ceylon. The Cape of Good Hope was to be a neutral port.

1802. New honours awaited Napoleon. He was invested with the office of first consul for life, and empowered to name his successor.
1803. The peace of Amiens was of short duration. Britain, distrustful of the designs of France, refused to give up the valuable island of Malta. Mutual recrimination led in 1803 to a renewal of hostilities. Buonaparte made formidable preparations for the often threatened invasion of England. Three hundred thousand men were collected in the French and Dutch ports ready for embarkation. The whole mass of the people of England capable of bearing arms prepared to repel the foe, and signal posts and martello towers were erected along the coast. These measures were successful, and the consul looked elsewhere for conquests. Hanover became an
1804. easy prey to his legions. War being renewed, Addington was no longer able to hold the direction of affairs, and Mr. Pitt was reinstated in office. About the same time the dignity of emperor was conferred upon the first consul. With his own hands he placed the imperial crown upon his head in the cathedral of Notre Dame. His wife Josephine was crowned at the same time. The pope, who was present, gave them his blessing. Thus ended the French republic, after having undergone a variety of phases. Mr. Pitt succeeded in inducing
1805. Russia and Austria to unite with England in the war with France. This was the third coalition against France, but it was of short duration. The emperor, with the troops which he had collected for the invasion of England, surprised the Austrians at Ulm before they had effected a junction with the Russians, and compelled them to lay down their arms without striking a blow. This opened a way for the French into the heart of Austria, who entered Vienna in triumph on the 14th of

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1805. November. Napoleon defeated the Russian and the remnant of the Austrian forces in the field of Austerlitz. It was called the battle of the "Three Emperors," each chief being personally present. Shortly afterwards the Emperor of Austria signed the treaty of Presburg, by which, as the price of peace, he gave up the whole of his Italian dominions. By this concession Austria was entirely shut out from the sea, and became an inland power. Russia remained some time longer in the field.

The Italian republic having been transformed into a kingdom, Napoleon became its monarch. In the cathedral of Milan, on the 26th of May, 1805, he placed upon his own head the iron crown of the old Lombard kings.

The battle of Trafalgar occurred between the capitulation of Ulm and the battle of Austerlitz. The right of search being enforced against Spanish vessels, Spain had declared war against Great Britain. Nelson, at the price of his life, annihilated the French and Spanish marine, and rendered the invasion of England impracticable.

Accounts from India, as well as the tidings of this victory, contributed to relieve the general gloom of the period. At the close of the last century, the power of the Mysore was annihilated by the capture of Seringapatam, and the death of Tippoo. The English found a new and formidable enemy in the Mahrattas, who were assisted by the military knowledge and experience of a Frenchman, M. Perron. In 1803, the war was conducted on an immense scale, and extended nearly all over the continent of India. By a series of decisive victories achieved by the Governor-General Wellesley, and General Lake, the Mahrattas were humbled, and important advantages secured to the British Empire. The Mahratta war broke out afresh in 1804, when General Lake was again successful. After taking Bhurtpoor, the excessively strong and well-defended capital of the enemy, he gave him no rest until he had driven him beyond the Hyphasis, the boundary of the conquests of Alexander the Great. During the presidency of the Marquis of Wellesley, the army in India was brought to a state of discipline little inferior to that of the troops engaged in the warfare of Europe.

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1806. The health of Mr. Pitt had long been declining. The surrender of Ulm, the battle of Austerlitz, and the death of Nelson, were too much for his spent energies, and he died January 23, 1806, in the forty-seventh year of his age. His death dissolved the cabinet. A whig ministry was formed, of which the most important member was Mr. Fox ; its nominal head was Lord Grenville. Mr. Fox, who had always denounced the war, lost no time in endeavouring to negotiate a peace. He did not live to know the ill-success of his efforts. He died September 13, in his fifty-ninth year. He reposes in Westminster Abbey, side by side with his great rival Mr. Pitt :—

“ Drop upon Fox’s grave the tear,  
 ’Twill trickle to his rival’s bier.”

“ In private life, the character of Pitt was the more pure ; that of Fox the more amiable. The eloquence of Pitt was distinguished by clearness, correctness, and dignity. His words, of themselves, as it were, fell into their proper places. Fox’s eloquence burst and rushed along in a torrent, carrying everything before it, though impeded by a negligent and ungraceful manner, and a thick and hurried pronunciation.” The Grenville ministry did not long survive its chief ornament. In consequence of the refusal of the king to allow the introduction into parliament of a measure to relieve the catholics from their civil disabilities, the ministers resigned office, March 25, 1807. A tory ministry succeeded, of which the Duke of Portland was the premier ; Mr. Perceval, Mr. Canning, and Lord Eldon, were amongst its members. To the Grenville administration belongs the glory of having abolished the iniquitous traffic in slaves. Public attention had long before been drawn to the subject of slavery and the slave trade. In 1769, Granville Sharp proved before a court of justice that the law did not justify one man in holding another in slavery in England. In 1785, Clarkson began to devote a long and laborious life, to the subject of negro slavery. In 1788, Wilberforce directed the attention of the House of Commons to the horrors of the middle passage, and until

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1806. the slave trade was abolished, annually brought the subject before parliament. With almost his dying breath Mr. Fox so successfully pleaded the cause of the slave, that parliament came to a resolution to take measures to abolish the trade, and on the very day in which his colleagues in the ministry resigned office (March 25, 1807) the royal assent was given to a bill for its abolition.

The military operations of this year were important. The kingdom of Naples having fallen under the displeasure of Napoleon, was traversed by French armies ; the reigning family was displaced, and Joseph Buonaparte placed on the vacant throne. It was in the course of this campaign that Sir John Stuart, at the head of a small British force, consisting chiefly of young recruits, came into conflict with the French General, Regnier, at the head of a numerous force, chiefly veterans, in the plain of Maida. "After a few volleys, the firing was suspended, and in close, compact order, the two armies advanced towards each other, till their bayonets began to close. At this crisis, the enemy became appalled. They broke, and endeavoured to fly. But it was too late ; they were overtaken with the most dreadful slaughter." The French had hitherto boasted that no troops in Europe could withstand their bayonet charge. If Sir John Stuart had been furnished with a sufficient force, the career of Napoleon might have been closed earlier than it was. He was unable to follow up his victory, and withdrew to Sicily.

About this period, Holland, which, at the instigation of the French, had been converted into a republic, was, at the bidding of the Emperor of France again changed into a sovereignty ; he made his younger brother, Louis, king of it.

An expedition, which had been sent in the former year, to recover the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at its destination in January. Sir David Baird, who commanded it, speedily took possession of this valuable colony. The Dutch were allowed to retire to Holland.

When England formed the coalition against France, in 1805, Prussia held back from the confederacy. Her

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1806. object in doing so, was to obtain possession of Hanover. This treacherous policy was for a time successful, and the Electorate was, by permission of the French, formally annexed to her dominions. In consequence of this, war with Great Britain ensued. Prussia was not long able to retain the price of her villainy. A variety of causes led to a rupture with France. In the course of the negotiations for peace, instituted by Mr. Fox, the restoration of Hanover to England was acceded to by France. Another source of annoyance to Prussia, was the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine. Buonaparte broke up the ancient Germanic Confederacy, and formed a new association for mutual offence and defence, consisting of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, and several other minor states. The Emperor of France was declared protector of this confederation, and in virtue of his office, maintained a large army in Germany, by which Prussia, as well as the other states was overawed. When Prussia attempted to form a similar confederacy in the north of Europe, it was thwarted by France. After having sold her honour, and been defrauded of the price, after having seen her natural associates beaten at Ulm, and Austerlitz, when, by her timely aid victory might have taken the place of defeat, she was compelled to take up arms. Prussia, single-handed, was unable to cope with the activity and power of France; the battle of Jena was fought October 14, 1806, in which the Prussian army was utterly routed; a few days afterwards, Buonaparte entered Berlin in triumph. The king of Prussia purchased peace by the sacrifice of half of his dominions. Napoleon signed at Berlin, the famous decree declaring the British Islands in a state of blockade. His object was to humble Britain, by destroying her commerce. As, however, he had no fleet to enforce the decree, English manufactures were introduced into the continent almost as freely as before. By the end of the year, Buonaparte had taken up his winter quarters in Warsaw, ready to prosecute in the spring, the war against Russia. Under the delusive



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promise of restoring the independence of their country, he obtained large levies of troops from the Poles.

1807. In the spring of the following year, the Portland ministry, as already described, came into office. The tory party continued to hold the reins of power until 1830.

An expedition to Buenos Ayres was unsuccessful. The French, in order to weaken Russia, induced the Ottoman Porte to declare war with that power. This involved Britain in a contest with her former allies, the Turks. A fleet, under the command of Sir John Duckworth, forced a passage through the Dardanelles, but found the approaches to Constantinople so strongly fortified, that it was obliged to return. Great numbers of men were lost by the fire from the Turkish batteries. A new expedition was undertaken against Egypt, and on this occasion, the object was to take it from the Turks. It captured Alexandria, but failed before Rosetta, and, eventually, after losing many men, was obliged to retire to Sicily.

During these proceedings, the struggle with Russia continued. The Russians fought very bravely, and were nearly a match for Napoleon. Had they received the supplies from Britain which they sought, victory would probably have declared in their favour. The battle of Eylau was fought between the grand armies of France and Russia, February 8th, 1807. The victory was doubtful, but the loss on both sides was dreadful ; it has been estimated at fifty thousand. In the battle of Friedland the Russians were at last worsted. At Tilsit, a treaty of peace was in consequence arranged between Russia and France, one of the terms of which was the exclusion of British commerce from the territories of the Czar. The Pope next fell under the displeasure of the conqueror. The only Italian ports open to the British were those of the church, and these Napoleon required to be closed against them and war declared. In consequence of the refusal of Pius VII. to do so, Napoleon took possession of the patrimony of St. Peter, and detained the Pope as a prisoner. Sweden was the only nation which stood by Great Britain.

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**1807.** Denmark, though a neutral power, was unable to resist the influence of Napoleon. Fearful that its fleet would fall into his hands, an expedition was sent from England to demand the custody of it during the war. Meeting with a refusal, a tremendous fire was opened on Copenhagen, and the fleet was brought off in triumph.

It was towards the close of this year, that Napoleon, then in the plenitude of his power, adopted the measure that led to his final overthrow. The refusal of Portugal to adopt "the continental system," and exclude from her ports the commerce of her ancient ally, formed a pretext for the introduction of French troops into the Spanish Peninsula, which he now meant to add to his possessions. In conjunction with Spain, he took possession of Portugal; the royal house of Braganza fled to the Brazils. But the ambition of the great disturber of Europe was not yet satisfied. Spain itself must be added to his possessions. He fomented the quarrels between Charles IV. and his son, Ferdinand VII. and then under the pretence of acting the part of umpire, disinherited them both, and appointed his brother, Joseph, already king of Naples and Sicily, to the throne. By a subsequent decree he transferred the crown of Naples and Sicily to Murat. However contemptible the court of Spain might be, the people were sensible of the insult put upon them. They rose in considerable numbers at Madrid, and were put down by the French soldiery, with great slaughter. Resistance was organized throughout the country; the inhabitants of Seville formed a junta, which took upon itself the general direction of affairs. It proclaimed Ferdinand, and declared war against the French. The assistance of England, then their enemy, was besought and readily obtained. Thus was the battle ground of European independence removed from Germany to the

**1808.** Spanish peninsula. Sir Arthur Wellesley, who had given proof of his great military talents in India, in the Mahratta war, was sent with an army to Portugal, where he defeated the French in the battle of Vimiera, and compelled them to evacuate Portugal. Sir John Moore, at the head of another army, was ordered to proceed to

Spain, to assist the Spanish insurgents. Meanwhile, Napoleon placed himself at the head of the French army at Vittoria, and quickly succeeded in re-establishing his brother at Madrid ; having done this, he returned to France. Sir John Moore, disappointed of support from the Spaniards whom he had gone to succour, learning that a superior French force, under Marshal Soult approached, was compelled to retreat. He succeeded, in the midst of the most trying circumstances, in reaching Corunna ; but, before embarking, his exhausted troops were compelled to give battle to the enemy. He gained the victory of Corunna, though at the sacrifice of 1809. his life, (January 16.) In the same year, Sir Arthur Wellesley won the bloody battle of Talavera, in Estremadura. Owing, however, to the accumulation of the French forces, he was, soon afterwards, obliged to retire within the Portuguese frontier. The diversion of the Peninsular war, tempted Austria, eager to throw off the yoke, to enter, for a fourth time, the lists with her great antagonist. The struggle was brief, but sharp and decisive, terminating, after the sanguinary actions of Aspern and Wagram, in favour of the French, who, a second time entered Vienna in triumph. It was to aid the Austrians, that the Walcheren expedition was planned. This was one of the most formidable armaments ever despatched from the shores of England, and was one of the most disastrous in its results. It failed in one of its principal objects, the capture of a French fleet in the Scheldt, but took the pestilential island of Walcheren, where large numbers of the troops perished of disease. Had this fine army been added to the resources of Sir Arthur Wellesley in Spain, the peninsular war would, probably, have had a more speedy termination.

The king having entered the fiftieth year of his reign, the event was celebrated as a jubilee, October 25, with thanksgivings and every demonstration of joy. Only two other monarchs of the English dynasty had filled the throne for a similar period. The death of Lord Portland broke up the ministry ; a new one was formed, at the head of which was Mr. Perceval. This minister was in the year 1812 shot, in the lobby of the house of

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commons, by a disappointed man named Bellingham, 1810. when Lord Liverpool became premier.

Buonaparte, after subduing the Emperor of Austria, divorced Josephine, and sought the Archduchess Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, in marriage. He had hitherto been childless, and was desirous of entailing the imperial dignity in his family ; besides, he hoped by a close alliance with one of the most ancient sovereigns of Europe to strengthen his position. A young prince was born the following year, on whom was conferred the title of King of Rome.

In this and the succeeding year few advantages were gained by either party in the peninsula. Sweden, after having undergone a revolution, was induced to adopt the continental system, and make war upon Britain. Louis Buonaparte renounced the kingdom of Holland rather than injure his subjects by adopting the commercial restrictions on which his brother insisted. Holland, was, in consequence, united to France.

At home a considerable ferment was occasioned in consequence of the house of commons claiming a right to arrest an individual not a member of parliament for an infringement of its privileges. Sir Francis Burdett, who denied the right, was himself arrested, and committed to the tower. Riots ensued. At the close of the year the mental malady with which the king had been formerly afflicted returned, never to be removed. The Prince of Wales became regent.

1811. In consequence of the depression of trade great distress was experienced by the working classes, and several riots occurred in the manufacturing districts.

1812. Russia, by the treaty of Tilsit, had agreed to exclude British commerce from her ports, but this part of the armistice was very imperfectly fulfilled. Napoleon gathered an immense army, determined to compel the Emperor Alexander to submit to his orders. Austria, Prussia, Italy, the German confederation, all contributed their quotas towards this grand enterprize. When he reached the Niemen, the boundary river of Russia, he had half a million of men under his command. The

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1812. Russians retreated before him, only making an attack when they could do it with advantage. On September 7th the bloody battle of Borodino was fought, which gave to neither party any advantage, but left forty thousand men dead upon the field. When the French entered Moscow, September 14th, intending there to repose for the winter, they found the city forsaken and in flames. Buonaparte, unused to retreat, lingered on the fatal spot till the 19th October, soon after which he was overtaken by all the horrors of a Russian winter. The loss on both sides in this campaign was probably little short of half a million of adults. Russia was in this struggle materially assisted by Britain, which had again made peace with her.

At this time the French power in the peninsula was on the wane. Sir Arthur Wellesley, now created Marquis of Wellington, was put in command of the Spanish as well as British army, and the native troops were brought into a better state of discipline. The chief

1813. triumph of the year was the battle of Salamanca. In the following season after having received sufficient subsidies from home, he prepared to drive the French entirely from the Peninsula. At Vittoria he obtained a decisive victory over the enemy, who were commanded by Marshal Soult the ablest of Napoleon's generals. After much severe fighting in the Pyrenees, he reached the French territory October 7, 1813, and in the spring of 1814, again defeated Soult at Toulouse.

The disasters of the Russian campaign, and the successful struggle which Wellington maintained in Spain, inspired the northern nations with fresh confidence. Prussia, Sweden, Holland, and eventually Austria, joined the confederacy against their oppressor. Napoleon made vigorous efforts to overcome them; he was victorious at Dresden, but, at Leipsic, where he had concentrated all his forces he was utterly vanquished.

1814. The allied armies now joined by many of the minor states of Germany began to close round France. Negotiations for peace were conducted at Chatillon; but, in consequence of the haughty demands of Napoleon, were

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1814. broken off. On the 31st of March the allied troops entered Paris ; early in the following month Napoleon abdicated the throne, and by permission of his conquerors retired to the island of Elba.

Louis XVIII. who had been living in retirement in England, was restored to the throne of his forefathers ; and France, after the expenditure of so much blood and treasure, was entirely stripped of the territories she had acquired in the revolutionary contest.

The abdication of Napoleon did not leave Britain in a state of absolute repose ; she was unhappily at war with America. Two causes led to this war. The United States government were in the habit of receiving into their navy deserters from the British service, and resisted the efforts of British officers to recover them. Frequent disputes arose from this circumstance, and in one instance a British vessel, the *Leopard*, fired into an American ship, the *Chesapeake*, in order to compel her to submit to a search. Another cause of offence was the restrictions which, by the order in council of 1807, the English government laid upon the commerce of neutral nations trading with their great enemy. Napoleon, in order to humble Britain, prohibited the introduction of her produce into the countries under his control—Britain, by way of retaliation, prohibited the introduction into these nations of the produce of foreign countries without first touching at an English port and paying English duties. America, though it bore without complaint the restrictions which the despotic Napoleon placed upon commerce, protested against the measures which Britain adopted in self-defence. The British government was willing to give a favourable consideration to the remonstrances of the United States, and eventually withdrew the orders in council so far as the States were concerned ; but,

1812. before intelligence of this reached the American shore, war had been declared against Britain and actually begun. The war was not vigorously conducted on either side, but was harassing and destructive to both parties. The English were generally successful by land, and the Americans, who used a larger class of vessels

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than their antagonists, by sea. The tide of success had begun to set in strongly in favour of Britain, and if the war had continued a year longer the States would probably have been thoroughly humbled. Through the intervention of Russia, a treaty of peace was agreed to 1814. at Ghent, Dec. 24th, 1814, by plenipotentiaries who met there for the purpose.

1815. The sudden return of Napoleon to France in March, 1815, rekindled the flames of war in Europe. The soldiery and marshals of France flocked to the standard of the Emperor. The allies rapidly assembled their armies in the Netherlands, and Napoleon having in vain endeavoured to gain time by negotiation, marched towards them to give battle before they could effect a junction of their forces. After several bloody encounters on the 15th and 16th, the great and decisive battle of Waterloo was fought on the 18th of June. Providence graciously assigned a decisive victory to the allied forces under the command of the Duke of Wellington. Buonaparte fled to Paris after the defeat, intending to escape to America ; finding this impossible he gave himself up to the British. This dispenser of kingdoms was banished to St. Helena, where he died May 5, 1821. With the battle of Waterloo ended a contest the most protracted and the most desperate in which England had ever engaged. The world probably never before saw its equal. If Britain had put forth greater exertions at first, and instead of subsidizing other nations had earlier brought her own troops into conflict with the foe, the issue might have been achieved sooner. The steady perseverance of England in the attainment of her object is worthy of all praise. Whether whig or tory ruled, whether success encouraged or disaster damped, whether allies proved true or false, whether the end seemed near of attainment or far off, she never faltered, but resolved at all hazards to secure the independence of Europe. Notwithstanding the enormous sums required for the prosecution of this mighty contest, the country, on the whole, was prosperous, and trade and commerce flourished.

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1816. In the year 1816 Lord Exmouth bombarded Algiers, in consequence of the refusal of the Dey to abolish christian slavery, and to cease from his piratical practices.
1817. During the war the trade of the world was in the hands of the British ; the return of peace destroyed that monopoly. Great depression of trade was for a time the necessary result. To add to the general distress, the harvest of 1816 was very deficient, and the price of corn continued very high in the two subsequent years. The long continental war had withdrawn the attention of government from those practical improvements of the social system, which increased experience and altered circumstances suggest. On the return of peace the cry for radical reform in parliament, stimulated as it was by excessive distress, became very vehement. Tumultuous assemblies were held which the ministers declared to be seditious. The habeas corpus act was repeatedly suspended and the leaders imprisoned. At Manchester the military violently dispersed an immense assembly, killing or wounding upwards of four hundred persons.
1820. George the Third expired at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, in the eighty-second year of his age, and the sixtieth of his reign. He was exemplary in the observance of religious duties, moral, temperate, and simple in his tastes and pleasures. His intellectual capacity was not great, and he retained an opinion when formed with much tenacity. He was much beloved by his people.

Great advances were made during this reign in literature, science, and art. The close of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century were characterized by the establishment of a number of institutions for the spreading of the gospel at home and abroad. Carey, Marshman, and Ward, Henry Martyn, and Robert Morrison, are a few of the many illustrious individuals who devoted themselves to the evangelization of the heathen. Robert Raikes by the establishment of Sunday schools at Gloucester, in 1781, conferred an invaluable benefit upon his country. Sir W. Jones greatly facilitated the acquisition of the languages of the east ; he was the first European who acquired a knowledge of Sanscrit. The chief poets of the



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period were Cowper, Burns, Byron, and Scott. Robertson, Hume, and Gibbon were historians. Sir Wm. Herschell made great discoveries in astronomy, and Sir Humphrey Davy in chemistry. The invention of the improved steam-engine by James Watt, laid the foundation for changes in the physical and moral condition of the world, that cannot yet be estimated. Great advances were made in geographical discovery : foremost in this department of science were Captain Cook and Mungo Park. Sir William Blackstone wrote the commentaries on English law. John Howard, the philanthropist, died at Cherson, in 1790. Lunardi was the first who ascended in a balloon in England (1784). Gas lights were introduced about the year 1799. Dr. Jenner introduced in 1800, the practice of vaccination, by which the ravages of the small pox, formerly so destructive, are in a great measure prevented.

#### GEORGE IV.

1820. George the Fourth, the eldest son of the preceding monarch, was born at Windsor in 1762. His reign virtually commenced in 1811, when he became regent. He was crowned with unusual magnificence in 1821. His marriage was an unhappy one. Soon after the birth of his only child, the Princess Charlotte, a separation took place between his wife and himself. In 1816, the Princess Charlotte was married to Leopold, Prince of Saxe Cobourg, now king of Belgium. She died, to the great grief of the nation, in 1817, after giving birth to a still-born child. Soon after the accession of George IV. to the throne, his queen was put upon trial, charged with matrimonial unfaithfulness. After a protracted investigation, which excited much painful feeling, the prosecution was abandoned. The unhappy queen died a few weeks after the coronation of her husband. Several  
 1826. years of commercial prosperity were succeeded in 1826  
 1827. by a mercantile crisis of great severity. In 1827 the long premiership of Lord Liverpool terminated, and the short-lived ministry of Mr. Canning succeeded. In the following year Lord Wellington took office as prime

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minister. The great event of his administration was the 1829. passing of a bill for the emancipation of the Roman Catholics. The Duke and Sir Robert Peel had previously opposed the measure ; they now advocated it as essential to the peace of Ireland. A bill, to relieve protestant dissenters from the civil disabilities under which they laboured, was passed in the previous session. The king 1830. died June 26th, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. George IV unhappily for himself and the nation, was a votary of pleasure.

## WILLIAM IV.

1830. The preceding monarch dying without issue, his eldest surviving brother, the Duke of Clarence, succeeded to the throne. William IV. had scarcely assumed the reins of government when Europe was astounded by the outbreak of a revolution in France, which drove the reigning monarch, Charles X. from the throne. Louis Philippe, the representative of the younger branch of the Bourbon family, succeeded. This event gave intense earnestness to the demand for reform in England. A declaration of the Duke of Wellington against all 1831. change hastened the crisis. The whigs came into office with the veteran statesman Earl Grey, at their head. After a struggle, which brought the country to the verge 1832. of revolution, the reform bill became law June 7th, 1832. It abolished the "rotten boroughs," and gave representatives to many places which did not possess them ; it also greatly extended the elective franchise. A variety of important measures occupied the attention of the first reformed parliament. Slavery was abolished in the British colonies. For a few years the negroes were detained in a state of apprenticeship, but on the 1st of August, 1838, they obtained unlimited freedom. Important alterations were made in the East India Company's charter ; the trade to India and China, which the East India Company had monopolized for 1834. centuries, was thrown open. In 1834 the New Poor Law was passed. Lord Grey shortly afterwards resigned office, and was succeeded by Lord Melbourne, who

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continued in power for the remainder of the reign, with the exception of a brief period, when Sir Robert Peel was premier. Reform in parliament necessarily  
1835. led to a reform in the local government of boroughs and cities. The Corporation Reform Act was passed in 1835.

It was during this reign that the new method of locomotion—railway travelling fully developed itself. The Manchester and Liverpool railway was opened September 15th, 1830.

## VICTORIA.

1837. William IV. breathed his last, June 20, 1837, and was succeeded by her present Majesty, Victoria, the only child of the late Duke of Kent, third son of George III. The subjugation of the Affghans, and the successful expedition against China, are the chief foreign events of this reign; and the abolition of all restriction on the corn trade is the chief domestic event that has yet occurred. That wonderful invention, the electric telegraph, belongs to this epoch.

## QUESTIONS.

- 765 When did the House of Hanover come to the throne of England?
- 766 By what unexpected event were the plans of those who opposed the succession, as settled in the reign of William III. defeated?
- 767 Besides the descendants of James II. by Mary of Este, what other house was superseded by the accession of the House of Hanover?
- 768 How were the house of Savoy connected with the English royal family?
- 769 How was Sophia of Hanover related to the English throne?
- 770 Why was the princess Sophia selected in preference to the elder members of her own family?
- 771 The late queen's ministers were understood to be unfavourable to the succession of the house of Hanover—were they continued in office on the accession of Geo. I.?

- 772 Who was the king's most confidential adviser ?
- 773 What act, still in force, was passed in the first year of the reign of George I. to suppress the tumults occasioned by his accession ?
- 774 What measures against the late queen's ministers were adopted early in this reign ?
- 775 What was the principal political occurrence of the year 1715 ?
- 776 Who headed the insurgent clans in Scotland ?
- 777 Mention two influential individuals who at the same time raised the standard of revolt in England ?
- 778 What foreign occurrence, happening at the outbreak of the rebellion, had a most unfavourable influence upon its success ?
- 779 Where did the royal troops engage with the Scottish rebels ?
- 780 What was the fate of the rebel army under the Earl of Derwentwater ?
- 781 Who was the Pretender ?
- 782 What imprudent step did he adopt when the rebellion was nearly suppressed ?
- 783 Mention some of the individuals who were executed for taking part in the rebellion of 1715.
- 784 What alteration was made, early in this reign, in the law limiting the duration of parliament ?
- 785 On what plea was this alteration made ?
- 786 What financial disaster befel the country in the reign of George I. ?
- 787 What warrior-king, early in this reign, meditated the invasion of England, when death laid him low ?
- 788 How was it that the king of Spain espoused the cause of the Pretender ?
- 789 What induced England to interfere in the affairs of Italy at this time ?
- 790 How was England protected from the armament despatched for its invasion by Philip V. of Spain ?
- 791 In what other way did the Spanish monarch, towards the close of the reign, retaliate the offensive acts of England ?
- 792 Under what circumstances did George I. die ?

- 793 In what circumstances was the wife of George I. placed, during the whole of this reign ?
- 794 What important discovery was introduced into medical practice in this reign ?
- 795 What violation of the privileges of parliament began now to be openly practised ?
- 796 Name two authors, with some of whose works most young people are familiar, who flourished in the reign of George I.
- 797 Mention a curious passage in the life of the contemporary monarch of Spain, that occurred in this reign.
- 798 What predilection, injurious to the interests of England, had both George I. and George II. ?
- 799 What minister was at the head of affairs during the earlier portion of the reign of George II. ?
- 800 What was the character of the earlier portion of this reign as contrasted with the latter ?
- 801 What was the state of feeling between the two great political parties in the reign of George II. ?
- 802 By what means is Walpole said to have obtained a majority in parliament ?
- 803 Against what nation did George II. declare war in 1739 ?
- 804 On what service was Anson employed in this war ?
- 805 What was the length of his voyage ?
- 806 What was the immediate occasion of the overthrow of Sir Robert Walpole ?
- 807 Name two eminent statesmen who rose into notice in the middle of the reign of George II.
- 808 During the reign of George II. Britain was twice at variance with France—what was the cause of the first war ?
- 809 Why did England, which had no direct interest in the quarrel, engage in it ?
- 810 What able general led the French forces ?
- 811 What was the result of this war, as it regarded the allied possessions in Flanders ?
- 812 Which nation was most usually victorious by sea ?
- 813 To what domestic calamity did this war with France lead ?
- 814 In what year did the rebellion break out ?
- 815 Who raised the clans and took the command of them ?

- 816 What English general opposed the young Pretender ?
- 817 When did the opposing armies first come into collision ?
- 818 What was the result ?
- 819 Name a brave and pious soldier who fell in the battle of Preston Pans.
- 820 After the battle of Preston Pans, what course did the young Chevalier pursue ?
- 821 Why did the rebel army not march upon London ?
- 822 Where were the rebels at last defeated ?
- 823 Who was the English commander ?
- 824 By what circumstance was this victory tarnished ?
- 825 Name some Scotch noblemen who were beheaded for the share they had in this rebellion ?
- 826 Under what circumstances was Charles, Earl of Derwentwater, beheaded, in 1746 ?
- 827 What became of the young Pretender after the battle of Culloden ?
- 828 How were the French and English a second time brought into collision in the reign of George II. ?
- 829 How is this second war usually designated ?
- 830 Into how many quarters of the globe was this war between the French and English respecting the boundaries of a distant colony, carried ?
- 831 What English minister ably presided over this war, during the greater part of its continuance ?
- 832 What island did the French take from the English at the beginning of the seven years' war ?
- 833 What naval officer was blamed for this loss ?
- 834 What loss on the continent of Europe did Britain at this time sustain ?
- 835 The French attacked the British settlements in India—what was the general result of the contest in that peninsula ?
- 836 What English commander greatly distinguished himself in the wars of India ?
- 837 Give the early history of this commander.
- 838 What outrage had been committed by the Indian viceroy which furnished Clive with an occasion for seizing Bengal ?
- 839 In what decisive battle was the Soubahdar defeated ?
- 840 What was the result of the contest in North America ?

- 841 When was the battle of Quebec fought ?
- 842 What was the fate of the British commander ?
- 843 What nation early in the reign of George III. came to the assistance of France in the war against England ?
- 844 What valuable Spanish settlement in the West Indies was captured by the British ?
- 845 What rendered Havannah so peculiarly valuable ?
- 846 Mention an island in the Eastern Archipelago which was also captured by the British.
- 847 In what year did the seven years' war terminate ?
- 848 On the return of peace was Canada restored to France ?
- 849 What was done with Pondicherry ?
- 850 How were Havannah and the Philippines disposed of ?
- 851 What ministry was in office when the peace of Fontainebleau was effected ?
- 852 On what grounds were they blamed for their conduct in the affair ?
- 853 What circumstance renders the reign of George II. a remarkable epoch in the annals of Britain ?
- 854 In what year was the calendar reformed ?
- 855 How many days was the popular reckoning at this time behind the true one ?
- 856 What was the origin of this discrepancy ?
- 857 What other alteration was made in the calendar at the same time ?
- 858 When did the earthquake of Lisbon occur ?
- 859 How many lives were lost upon that occasion ?
- 860 What religious body had its origin in this reign ?
- 861 Mention some of the most celebrated divines who flourished in the reign of George II.
- 862 Name the most eminent of the poets.
- 863 Mention two celebrated engineers of that day.
- 864 When did George III. come to the throne ?
- 865 What relation was he to the preceding monarch ?
- 866 Who was his father ?
- 867 Mention some qualifications which he had for his high office which the two preceding monarchs had not.
- 868 Who was prime minister on the accession of George III. ?
- 869 What events, in modern times, mark the varying phases of the history of England, more distinctly than the succession of monarchs ?

- 870 What maxim of political jurisprudence secures the personal safety of the English monarch ?
- 871 Who is responsible for the acts of government ?
- 872 In what way does the political axiom "The king can do no wrong" tend to the advantage of the people ?
- 873 What tenure of office had judges before the revolution ?
- 874 What additional security did they acquire in the first year of George II. ?
- 875 Whom did the king marry ?
- 876 On what occasion did Mr. Pitt (afterwards Earl Chatham) leave office ?
- 877 Who succeeded him ?
- 878 What minister succeeded Lord Bute ?
- 879 Mention two untoward incidents that characterize the Grenville administration.
- 880 What constituency elected Mr. Wilkes after he had been expelled the House of Commons ?
- 881 Mention a celebrated anonymous writer who bitterly censured the government of that day.
- 882 What act, passed during the Grenville administration, led to the American war ?
- 883 How did Mr. Grenville justify this measure ?
- 884 On what constitutional principles did the American colonists object to the tax ?
- 885 What town particularly distinguished itself by its opposition to the stamp act ?
- 886 In what great assembly did the union of the committees appointed to oppose the stamp act, result ?
- 887 When did the American Congress meet for the first time ?
- 888 During the agitation occasioned by the passing of the stamp act the Grenville ministry resigned office—what administration succeeded ?
- 889 What eminent legislator came into public life in connexion with the Rockingham ministry ?
- 890 How does he rank amongst statesmen ?
- 891 What celebrated individual was sent (along with some others) to represent, in London, the interests of the American colonists ?
- 892 The stamp duty was at last repealed but the ferment in America did not cease—mention the reason of this.



- 893 Mention two administrations that in rapid succession followed the Rockingham ministry.
- 894 What measure offensive to the Americans was adopted by Earl Chatham's ministry ?
- 895 How did the colonists shew their determination not to submit even to indirect taxation ?
- 896 Who was premier during the continuance of hostilities with America ?
- 897 In what year did hostilities with America begin ?
- 898 Under what circumstances did the first skirmish take place ?
- 899 Who was appointed commander of the American forces ?
- 900 In what town did the British fix their head quarters ?
- 901 What battle was fought early in the war, in the neighbourhood of Boston ?
- 902 Did the British maintain possession of Boston ?
- 903 What large province of British America did the revolted states endeavour to draw away from its allegiance ?
- 904 Were the revolted colonists successful in their military attempts upon Canada ?
- 905 What important city was taken by the British, and held by them during the continuance of the war ?
- 906 What important document did the revolted colonists issue in July, 1776 ?
- 907 Mention a serious disaster that befel the British arms in America in 1777 ?
- 908 What influence had this upon the counsels of France ?
- 909 What other European power in 1779 joined the enemies of Britain ?
- 910 Name another smaller power, which afterwards followed the same example.
- 911 With what object did Spain engage in the contest ?
- 912 How was it that Prussia and the other northern powers also assumed a hostile attitude towards Great Britain ?
- 913 In what parts of America was the war chiefly carried on in the years 1778 and 1779 ?
- 914 Mention a naval victory that was obtained over the Spaniards in 1780.
- 915 On what account was Major André hanged by the American general ?

- 916 What was the cause of the riots which occurred in London in 1780 ?
- 917 How many of the rioters were executed ?
- 918 Mention a very valuable colony in South America, still in possession of the English, that was taken from the Dutch in the American war.
- 919 What calamity befel the British arms in America that led to the cessation of hostilities ?
- 920 At the close of the American war Lord North retired from office, in order that terms of peace might be the more readily negotiated—who succeeded him ?
- 921 Mention a naval victory that was obtained by the British during the time that peace was being negotiated with America.
- 922 What ministry succeeded the Rockingham administration of 1782 ?
- 923 Mention an eminent statesman who first took office under the Shelburne ministry.
- 924 In what year was it that the French and Spaniards united their forces to make the memorable assault upon Gibraltar ?
- 925 Of how many men was the besieging force composed ?
- 926 Who was governor of Gibraltar during this siege ?
- 927 Where was the treaty signed which put an end to the American war ?
- 928 Reckoning from the skirmish at Lexington to the signing of the treaty of peace, how many years did the war last ?
- 929 What was the direct pecuniary cost of this war to Britain ?
- 930 What claim, insisted upon by the American colonists, was fully recognized by Britain in the treaty of Versailles ?
- 931 What circumstance more than makes amends to Britain for the loss of empire she sustained in the separation of the States from her dominion ?
- 932 The Shelburne ministry resigned shortly after the conclusion of peace with America—what cabinet succeeded ?
- 933 Who were its leading members ?
- 934 What was the immediate cause of the overthrow of the coalition ministry ?
- 935 By whom did Mr. Fox propose that the commissioners provided in his bill for the government of India should, in the first instance, be appointed ?

- 936 Were the commissioners contemplated in Mr. Fox's India bill to be independent of the existing government ?
- 937 Why was the king opposed to Mr. Fox's India bill ?
- 938 On the overthrow of the coalition ministry who obtained the reins of power ?
- 939 For how many years (with one slight interruption) was Mr. Pitt at the head of affairs in this country ?
- 940 According to whose plan are the affairs of the East India Company now managed ?
- 941 To whose approval are the decisions of the East India Company subject in political matters ?
- 942 By whom is the Board of Control appointed ?
- 943 When appointed, are the members of the Board of Control, like the English judges, independent of the crown ?
- 944 In whose hands is the appointment of Governor-General ?
- 945 Who nominates the Commander-in-Chief ?
- 946 Name a measure of great importance that was introduced by Pitt into parliament, shortly after he became premier, but which he did not succeed in carrying ?
- 947 How many years elapsed before a similar measure was again supported by a prime minister ?
- 948 Mention a celebrated Governor-General of India, who, next after Clive, extended and consolidated the British sway in that peninsula.
- 949 On what charge was Warren Hastings impeached by the commons ?
- 950 By what eminent individuals was the charge supported ?
- 951 How long did the trial of Warren Hastings last ?
- 952 What was the result of it ?
- 953 In what year did the mental infirmity of George III. first come before parliament ?
- 954 Whom was it proposed to appoint regent ?
- 955 Which of the great parties in the house of commons wished to limit the authority of the regent ?
- 956 In what auspicious manner were the debates respecting the appointment of a regent concluded ?
- 957 In what year did the French revolution break out ?
- 958 To what causes is the French revolution principally to be ascribed ?
- 959 What was the first great outbreak of popular fury in the French revolution ?

- 960 What was the fate of Louis XVI. of France ?
- 961 How did the revolutionists of France manifest their hatred of religion ?
- 962 Why did the prime minister of England resist all attempts at reform during the fervour excited by the French revolution ?
- 963 Name the two European powers which first engaged in war with revolutionary France.
- 964 What outrage was it that induced England and Russia to declare war against France ?
- 965 Which was the first of the great battles of the revolutionary contest ?
- 966 Name an individual, afterwards much celebrated in history, who fought in this battle.
- 967 How was it, that France, already exhausted by faction, was able to offer such vigorous resistance to the efforts of its invaders ?
- 968 What object, rather than the prostration of the foe, engaged the attention of the enemies of France ?
- 969 What object excited the mutual jealousy of Russia and Prussia at this time ?
- 970 What prize did England seek to win, in the great contest ?
- 971 Mention a body of royalists in France, who, for several years maintained a vigorous contest against the convention ?
- 972 How was it that the English could not retain possession of Toulon, when delivered up to them by the royalists ?
- 973 Name an individual, afterwards of great notoriety, who first came into notice at the siege of Toulon.
- 974 When was Lord Howe's great victory over the French fleet obtained ?
- 975 What was the issue of the Duke of York's expedition to Holland in the campaign of 1794 ?
- 976 In what manner was the peace of England disturbed in this year ?
- 977 Specify one celebrated individual who was put upon his trial for high treason.
- 978 On the fall of Robespierre, France obtained a constitution—what were its chief parts ?
- 979 Name two important colonies that England took from the Dutch, soon after Holland made common cause with the French.

- 980 In what campaign did Buonaparte distinguish himself in the year 1796 ?
- 981 In what naval battle were the Spaniards beaten soon after taking the side of France ?
- 982 What large island in the West Indies was, at the same time, taken from the Spaniards ?
- 983 At what period were the prospects of England darker than at any other, during this long and arduous contest ?
- 984 What step did government take to prevent the stoppage of the Bank of England, when it was unable to meet the run upon it ?
- 985 What source of anxiety did the navy present at this time ?
- 986 By what means was the mutiny in the Channel fleet repressed ?
- 987 What other mutiny occurred ?
- 988 What victory was obtained by the North Sea fleet soon after the mutiny at the Nore ?
- 989 What was the intended destination of the expedition fitted out by the French at Brest and placed under the command of General Hoche ?
- 990 What was the condition of Ireland at this time ?
- 991 What prevented the landing of Hoche's army in Ireland ?
- 992 Mention another expedition that was prepared in the following year with the same view.
- 993 When did the rebellion in Ireland break out ?
- 994 Specify some of the causes which led to the Irish rebellion.
- 995 Where had the rebellion its chief seat ?
- 996 Name the viceroy who succeeded in repressing the rebellion.
- 997 How many lives were lost during the rebellion in Ireland ?
- 998 Of what legislative measure did the Irish rebellion shew the necessity ?
- 999 When was Ireland united with Great Britain ?
- 1000 How many Irish bishops have a seat in the Lords ?
- 1001 How many temporal peers ?
- 1002 How many Irish commoners have a seat in the parliament of the United Kingdom ?
- 1003 What English monarch first assumed the title of King of France, and quartered the arms of France with those of England ?

- 1004 When did England lay aside these pretensions ?
- 1005 France during 1798 threatened England with invasion—  
in what manner did the English minister render the  
dread of a foreign foe subservient to his plans ?
- 1006 Instead of invading England—to what quarter did  
France direct its energies in 1798 ?
- 1007 With what object did Buonaparte invade Egypt ?
- 1008 Mention an important island which Buonaparte obtained  
on his way to Alexandria.
- 1009 To what great naval battle did Buonaparte's expedition  
to Egypt give rise ?
- 1010 What important capture did Nelson make on his return  
from Aboukir ?
- 1011 After the conquest of Egypt, Napoleon advanced into  
Syria—where were his triumphs checked ?
- 1012 During how many days did he urge the siege of Acre ?
- 1013 Mention the nation and the general by whose powerful  
assistance the Turks were enabled to resist the efforts  
of Napoleon at Acre.
- 1014 Name the English general by whom the French were  
eventually driven out of Egypt.
- 1015 What victory did he gain, at the sacrifice of his life ?
- 1016 In what year was the second coalition against France  
arranged ?
- 1017 What was the result of the invasion of Holland by the  
English and Russians in 1799 ?
- 1018 Name a very extensive province in India that in 1799  
was added to the British territory.
- 1019 By the storming of what capital was this territory  
acquired ?
- 1020 Why did the Marquis of Wellesley declare war against  
Tippoo Saib in 1798 ?
- 1021 Mention the Governor-General with whom Tippoo Saib  
had been brought into collision, in 1791.
- 1022 Who was the father of Tippoo Saib ?
- 1023 As a proof of the prowess of Hyder Ali, mention the  
condition to which, at the time of his death, he had re-  
duced the presidency of Madras.
- 1024 What change took place, in the executive government  
of France, in 1799 ?

- 1025 Who was appointed first consul ?
- 1026 What character did the government of France assume during the consulate ?
- 1027 The northern powers, in 1801, entered into an armed neutrality against Britain—what battle ensued ?
- 1028 What event was the means of breaking up the coalition of the northern powers against Britain ?
- 1029 In what year was it, that Mr. Pitt, withdrew for a short period from the responsibilities of office ?
- 1030 What was the occasion of his retirement ?
- 1031 Who presided over the new administration ?
- 1032 In what year was the peace of Amiens signed ?
- 1033 What additional honours were conferred upon Napoleon, in 1803 ?
- 1034 When did France cast aside the last semblance of a republican form of government ?
- 1035 Who crowned Napoleon Emperor of France ?
- 1036 Of what kingdom did he shortly afterwards assume the crown ?
- 1037 When were hostilities with France renewed, after the peace of Amiens ?
- 1038 What change took place in the administration after the breaking out of the war ?
- 1039 Mention the principal powers that formed the third coalition against France.
- 1040 What untoward event led to the occupation of the Austrian capital by the French forces, in 1805 ?
- 1041 With what force did Napoleon come into conflict, in the battle of Austerlitz ?
- 1042 On the breaking out of the war after the peace of Amiens, Napoleon made great preparations for the invasion of England—what event put it completely out of his power to make such attempt ?
- 1043 How was it that Spain was at enmity with Britain at the time of the battle of Trafalgar ?
- 1044 What formidable power, after the death of Tippoo Saib, arose to dispute the British sway in India ?
- 1045 What generals distinguished themselves in the conquest of the Mahrattas ?
- 1046 When did Pitt die ?

- 1047 When did Fox die ?
- 1048 What circumstance, respecting the place of sepulture of these great men is worthy of notice ?
- 1049 How was Pitt's eloquence characterized ?
- 1050 What was the character of Fox's eloquence ?
- 1051 What administration succeeded that of Mr. Pitt ?
- 1052 What was the occasion of the overthrow of the Grenville ministry ?
- 1053 Besides the Premier, who were the most prominent members of the Portland Ministry ?
- 1054 Name the philanthropist who established the fact that in England one man cannot be the property of another,
- 1055 Name two great men, one of whom in parliament, and the other out of it, devoted their chief energies to the cause of the slave.
- 1056 When was the slave trade abolished ?
- 1057 To whom did Buonaparte, on the subjugation of Naples, in 1806, give the crown of that kingdom ?
- 1058 In what battle was it, that the superiority of British over French troops, at a bayonet charge, was first decisively shewn ?
- 1059 What crown did Buonaparte bestow upon his brother Louis ?
- 1060 On what account did Louis Buonaparte eventually renounce the kingdom, bestowed upon him by his brother
- 1061 Why did not Prussia join the confederacy formed against France in 1805 ?
- 1062 Mention two circumstances that afterwards induced Prussia to declare war against France.
- 1063 In what battle did Napoleon rout the Prussian forces ?
- 1064 What was the object of Napoleon's Berlin decree ?
- 1065 What circumstance rendered the Berlin decree comparatively inoperative ?
- 1066 Under what pretext did Napoleon induce the Poles to aid him in his operations against Russia ?
- 1067 At the close of the 18th century the English fought with the Turks against the French—how was it that in 1807 the English were at war with the Sultan ?
- 1068 What was the issue of Sir John Duckworth's expedition against Constantinople ?



- 1069 What other expedition was at the same time undertaken in order to humble the Ottoman power ?
- 1070 Name two battles that were fought between the Russians and French, previous to the peace of Tilsit.
- 1071 What measure affecting Britain did Napoleon, by the treaty of Tilsit, require Russia to adopt towards her former ally ?
- 1072 On what grounds did Britain seize the Danish fleet in 1807 ?
- 1073 To what important event did the attempt of Napoleon to gain possession of the Spanish peninsula materially conduce ?
- 1074 What circumstance furnished Buonaparte with a pretext for introducing his troops into the Spanish peninsula ?
- 1075 Under what pretence did he disinherit the royal family of Spain ?
- 1076 Whom did he place on the throne of Spain ?
- 1077 What dignity did he confer upon his brother-in-law, Murat ?
- 1078 To what British general is the honour due of having eventually driven the French out of the peninsula ?
- 1079 Name some of the chief victories which the Duke of Wellington obtained, in the course of the peninsular war.
- 1080 What British general fell in the battle of Corunna ?
- 1081 What circumstances brought the Austrians into collision with the French in 1809 ?
- 1082 Name the victories obtained by the French over the Austrians, which a second time led the foe into Vienna.
- 1083 What unfortunate expedition did the English send with the view of aiding Austria ?
- 1084 What matrimonial alliance did Buonaparte form in 1810 ?
- 1085 What title did he bestow upon his son ?
- 1086 In what year was the jubilee of George III. celebrated ?
- 1087 What ministry succeeded that of the Duke of Portland ?
- 1088 What was the end of Mr. Perceval ?
- 1089 Who became premier on the death of Mr. Perceval ?
- 1090 What English baronet was concerned in the riots of 1810 ?
- 1091 When did George III. become permanently insane ?
- 1092 What was the internal condition of England in 1811 ?
- 1093 What was the occasion of Napoleon's last expedition against Russia ?

- 1094 Mention the number of men that he had under his command in the Russian campaign.
- 1095 Why did not the French, after having reached the ancient capital of Russia, remain there for the winter ?
- 1096 What steps did the northern nations take in consequence of the issue of the Russian campaign and the success of Wellington in Spain ?
- 1097 In what battle was Buonaparte victorious over the allies ?
- 1098 In what battle was he routed ?
- 1099 When did the allies enter Paris ?
- 1100 What step did Napoleon adopt in consequence of the entrance of the allies into Paris ?
- 1101 To what island was Napoleon allowed to retire ?
- 1102 What circumstances involved Britain, a second time, in a war with the United States ?
- 1103 By what treaty was this war brought to a close ?
- 1104 In what battle was the power of Napoleon finally overthrown ?
- 1105 When was the battle of Waterloo fought ?
- 1106 How was it that on the return of peace the trade of Great Britain languished ?
- 1107 What was the character of the harvest of 1816 ?
- 1108 What social change was eagerly demanded by great masses of the people on the return of peace ?
- 1109 When did George III die ?
- 1110 Mention some of the men, who early in the history of missionary effort, devoted themselves to the evangelization of the heathen.
- 1111 Who established sunday schools ?
- 1112 Name an individual who distinguished himself by the acquisition of Eastern tongues.
- 1113 Mention some of the principal poets of the reign of George III.
- 1114 Name some of the historians of the same period.
- 1115 Name an individual who in this reign made very important discoveries in astronomy.
- 1116 To what science did Sir Humphrey Davy make great additions ?
- 1117 Name a mechanical invention made in the reign of George III. which laid the foundation for great physical and social changes in the condition of the world.

- 1118 What celebrated navigator flourished in this reign ?
- 1119 Name an intrepid traveller.
- 1120 Whose commentaries on English law are celebrated ?
- 1121 What eminent philanthropist adorned this period ?
- 1122 When were gas-lights introduced ?
- 1123 When did George IV. ascend the throne ?
- 1124 To whom was the Princess Charlotte married ?
- 1125 In what unhappy prosecution did the ministry of George IV. engage ?
- 1126 For what is the year 1826 remarkable ?
- 1127 Name the different administrations of the reign of George IV.
- 1128 What is the great event of the administration of Lord Wellington ?
- 1129 When did George IV. die ?
- 1130 Who was the successor of George IV. ?
- 1131 What was his title previous to his accession ?
- 1132 Mention an event of European importance which occurred soon after the elevation of William IV. to the throne.
- 1133 By what great social change was this event followed in England ?
- 1134 When was the reform bill carried ?
- 1135 Under whose administration did the reform bill pass ?
- 1136 When did slavery entirely cease in the British colonies ?
- 1137 What branches of commerce were in the reign of William IV. thrown open to the general community ?
- 1138 Mention an important social change effected by the first reformed parliament.
- 1139 Mention another which was introduced by the Melbourne administration.
- 1140 In what year did Victoria ascend the throne ?
- 1141 What are the most important foreign occurrences of this reign ?
- 1142 What is the most important domestic event ?
- 1143 What wonderful invention belongs to this reign ?





